

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Cook Comes to Light Again—Race Rioting Breaks out in Cairo—Tugs Rescue Eighty Eight Persons after Days of Peril—Plans for Roosevelt's Return Being Made.

DR. COOK FOUND:—The discoverer has been discovered. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the man who found out how to fool the whole world, has been identified in a town in Chile, and at last admitted that he is he. Some way he does not want to talk about his trip to the Pole any more.

MORE CAIRO RIOTS:—Cairo, Illinois, the city which was the scene of such disgraceful riots a few months ago, again started to have a lynching last Friday, but the new sheriff had an idea that his business was to protect his prisoner, who was accused of nothing worse than stealing a purse, and shot the ring-leader of the mob. Thereupon the mob went off to think it over, and has not come back. Troops are on duty in the city, and the negro prisoners have been removed. All of which shows that it is not so hard to beat a mob, if only there is a man on the other side.

RESCUED FROM WRECK:—The eighty-eight passengers on the steamer Lima, which, as reported last week, had been abandoned at the very southernmost point of South America, were finally rescued by the tug-boats sent to their relief. They had a mighty exciting time of it on the wrecked ship, with the storm threatening every minute to wash them all into the sea, but all were finally saved.

WAITING FOR ROOSEVELT:—The hunting of the Ex-President is about over, and plans are being made for his welcome when he returns to civilization. He will, among other things, go to Paris, and that splendid city is planning to give him a welcome as if he were a king. He has opposed any display at his visit but it is said that the city will not give up the pleasure of a great welcome.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA:—The city of Brotherly Love, which is the other meaning of the name of Philadelphia, seems to be having about as little of that feeling as possible. There is a street car strike on there, and the strikers are blowing up the cars with dynamite, and burning them and trying to kill the policemen and the men who are running the cars. Troops have been called out to preserve order, but are not doing it very well.

PARLIAMENT MEETS:—The new government of Great Britain has begun work, parliament meeting with a pomp and ceremony such as is never seen in this country. This first developments, however, have shown that there is no chance of the government lasting long or making any reforms. In the first place, the speech of the King indicated that a more definite mandate from the people should be secured before any radical changes should be made. In the second place, the Irish party at once announced that it would not support the government either in the new financial plans or in the reform of the House of Lords. Probably there will be enough men of all parties stand together to get the final appropriation bills thru somehow, and then Parliament will break up and the campaign before the people will be renewed.

FIRE AT HOLIDAY'S

Fire last Wednesday morning seriously threatened to destroy the house of Mr. Hild Holiday on Center Street. It is supposed that a child left a lighted lamp under the edge of a bed—at any rate the bed caught fire, and if Mr. P. J. Pawley had not quickly rushed in from the shop, where he was at work, the house would in all probability have been destroyed. He threw the blazing mattress out of the window having his eyebrows and moustache burned off in the process. Beyond the burning of the bed, and the damage to the window, the house escaped injury. The boys fire brigade responded so promptly to the alarm that they were at the head of the street before the fire was out.

DEATH OF JOHN STALLARD

The entire college was greatly saddened on Sunday by the death at the Hospital of John Stallard, of Letcher County, one of the best liked boys in school. He has been here for nearly three years, most of the time in the Normal Department. For some time he had been a member of the library staff. Death was due to meningitis. A memorial service was held in the College Chapel Monday morning, at which a number of his friends including fellow students and members of the faculty, paid him a last tribute.

BUSWELL'S GOOD-BYE

Last Sermon Preached Here by Evangelist During Great Revival—His Farewell to Berea.

Mr. Buswell made his last address to a Berea audience, for the visit at least, on Wednesday night, to one of the largest audiences which had heard him during the revival. After the announcements of the plans for the converts had been made, Mr. Wilks of the Baptist Church, paid Mr. Buswell a stirring tribute, saying that his sermons had been good for all, as his Christianity was of a type above all denominationalism.

Mr. Buswell took as his text Eph. 6, 10-20, that famous passage beginning "Finally my brethren, be strong in the Lord", and asked that verses 18-20 should be a special request for himself. His subject was The Christian's Armor, but before taking this up he thanked Berea for its kindness to him, saying that there was no place where he felt more at home or of which he had more delightful memories. He was saddened only, he said, by the absence of Pres. Frost, who had always supported the work of the Revivals with all of his power, and had been a great aid. He gave thanks, also, for the freewill offering, which had been contributed to by all, and for the many pleasant notes which he found in the envelopes.

"And finally, my brethren," he began, "be strong in the Lord." We are all soldiers, and we are in one of two great armies. We are all marching, either under the blood stained banner of Christ and of Christianity, or under the banner of Satan and the world. I wish to talk tonight to those who have enlisted in the army of Christianity, to you who have enlisted by Faith, by taking God at His word, and by showing in your actions that you have done so.

"You are fighting under a Captain who has never known a defeat—no not one. There was a time when the cause of Christianity went lower, but it has come out of the valley, conquering and to conquer, stronger than ever before. You are fighting under a banner upheld by the mighty power of God Himself, and the great day will come when Jesus Christ in person will descend with all His saints, and rule for ever.

"There are special armor and weapons provided for the soldier in Christ, and it is of those that I wish to speak tonight. In the first place, be strong. You won't amount to anything if you are not strong. I do not mean physical strength. Some of the strongest people spiritually are weakest physically. Be strong spiritually, and be strong in the prayer line. There lies strength and help for every trial and trouble.

"Have your loins girded about with Truth. In those old days the girdle was used to aid strength, and particularly in the races, it was tightened to give greatest speed. So gird your loins with Truth. Have Truth on your side every time. One thing that is hindering the cause of Christianity today is the dishonesty and weakness of many who are professing Christ. Gird your loins so that you can look every one in the face, see that you have wronged no man, and can look every one in the eye. And the real meaning of the word 'Truth' here, is God's Word. Have it bound about you, for a constant strength.

"Have the breast plate of righteousness. It protects the heart. Have your heart pure and right before God, for out of the heart proceedeth evil thoughts. Have it right before God.

"Have your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace, so that where ever you go you shall have foot steps of Peace. This old world needs more than anything else, the peace of God. The world is full of friction, and turmoil, and war and strife, and what we need today, more than anything else, is the Peace of God. There is more than enough gossip in the world, more than enough faultfinding, more than enough complaint of all kinds. Keep out of it. Stop it! No need! Peace today, the Peace of God. Here is an opportunity for you. Plant the Gospel of Peace in a heart, or a home, or a community or a state, and you'll have Peace, the Peace of God, in that place, however large or small. Let your feet be shod with the Gospel of Peace, and where ever you go Peace will follow in your wake and souls will be saved.

"And take the shield of Faith. Shields, as used in the old time, were not always of the same shape or size, but they were for the same purpose—they were to protect their owner from harm. They would not (Continued on Fourth Page)

Somewhere in this great country, just the kind of weather YOU like is being cursed by some grouchy chap who does not—so cheer up!—E. X.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

A bill is now before the legislature of this state to provide for the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, or consumption, and for the instruction of ignorant people in means of preventing that dreadful disease. In spite of the admitted importance of the measure there is fear that it will not pass.

If every one could be made really to understand the importance of this law, and the good it would do, not only to the suffering consumptives, but to the whole state, there would such a cry rise up that the legislature would bow down before it at once, and the selfish interests of a few persons would not be allowed to stand in the way for a moment. But because the danger and the good to be done cannot be measured with a yardstick, and because many do not really understand how much can be accomplished by care, the people are silent, and the law is being left for the politicians to "deal" over.

Consumption can be entirely prevented and it can be cured, in the earlier stages. It is contagious and passes from one human being to another. It is probably also carried in milk, and it certainly is carried in food prepared by consumptive people. It costs every year nearly seven thousand deaths in this one state alone. The death of a citizen who has been educated at state expense, and has reached a point where he is self supporting, not only deprives the state of the taxes he would pay, but makes the community poorer by the amount of work he would have done. For no man's work is of benefit to himself alone, but all are helped and enriched by an industrious man. And while many die a great many are simply sick and remain a charge on their friends and the community. So that the burden on the people of this state from this disease is past all counting, in just the matter of dollars and cents. And of course no one can measure the heart ache and misery of those who have stood around beds where death would not have come if this law had already been passed.

To many of us it seems as if the benefits of this law would be only for others, but the man who does not know that what is of benefit to the community is also of benefit to him, is neither patriotic nor wise. The wise and patriotic should use what strength they have with the nearest legislator, to induce him to work for this needed reform for our state.

HOW TAYLOR PLAYS THE PIANO

Ottawa (Kan.) Republic, Dec. 6 '07.

Have you heard Mr. Taylor play the piano? It is a well authenticated tradition that he began his musical career early in life by playing with his toes. Be this as it may, he certainly can get more music out of a piano than ever was put in a brass band. He is a plain looking man, clean shaven, pleasant countenance, with a smile that runs out and encircles his mouth at the slightest provocation. There is a twinkle in his eye that reveals the merriment of his soul. He is the business man of the party. He talks like a business man, has the hustle and energy of the live, wide awake business man. It is at the piano that one may see the poetry in his soul. He is full of music and as he sits down to the piano and as his fingers begin to creep over the keys, wonderful strains fill the air. Rapturous music oozes from his finger tips and beams out from his face.

A gospel hymn is announced, perchance it is that old hymn we have been singing for years—"I Love to Tell the Story." He strikes the chord with a decisive thud. The great choir and congregation begin to sing. Then his face begins to shine like that of Moses; his fingers begin to race across the key-board; he puts in all the trills and the thrills; he sweeps the high notes and pummels the low ones. Then his hands begin to chase each other back and forth. They play big, and leap frog, two old cat, black man, dare base, hide and seek and pull away. Then there is a great center rush for the chorus. He pounds and pummels and beats that old piano until it trembles like an aspen leaf. It groans and sobs like a heart-broken woman. It rocks and reels as if it were about to swoon in sheer exhaustion. He bends over its prostrate form with threatening mien; he adds one cuff that its submission may be complete; then when it is subdued he tickles it, and coaxes it, and coos to it, and woos it back to life and laughter. The fog lifts, there is a rift in the cloud, the sun breaks and all nature puts on her beautiful garments. The faint chirrup of a bird is heard in the distance; his hands are lifted from the keys; his arms quietly folded; his eyes turn to the leader, ready for the next signal to play. He sits all unconscious that his performance was in any way remarkable. Yes, Taylor is a great musician. If you have not heard him, it is worth a fifty-mile trip, at three cents a mile, to hear him.

GOOD THINGS

Another good issue is presented to our readers this week, and another one is coming. Mr. Buswell's sermon, which was the last he preached here, is inspiring and should be read by everybody. The article on the corn school is of importance to farmers, and we will have a full report of it from Francis Clark in a week or two.

The BERE A BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Has stood the test of time

This banking institution was established in 1901. During the nine years of its existence it has never closed its doors, nor failed its depositors in any way.

Referring you to our splendid record, of which we are proud, we solicit your banking business. We offer you absolute safety, efficient service, and courteous treatment.

The Bank for All the People

WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Taft Getting Anxious at Delays of Stand-Patters—They Try To Wear Him Down, and Succeed in Getting Him to Reduce His Demands—Work Dragging—Other News of Capital.

Washington, D. C.

Feb. 19, 1910.

"How much longer will Taft stand for it?" is the question which is beginning to be asked around the National Capitol this week by people who are watching the course of political events. The answer is not given, but the idea seems to be general that the beginning of the end is at hand. Just what will happen is beyond the knowledge of any one, for things have not happened according to computation this winter, and are not likely to.

But it is plain that Pres. Taft is getting peevish. He has had a lot of very pleasing promises from the Aldrich and Cannon crowd, but so far he has had absolutely nothing but promises, and he is beginning to feel hungry for a stronger diet. They, on the other hand, do not seem in any hurry to give him anything real. It is believed that he is beginning to look longingly toward the corner where Roosevelt's big stick has been standing in disuse for a year. And—here is a little prediction—I believe that if he once reaches for that stick he will make the fur fly in a way that will surprise every one and especially the owners of said fur. Also, when that happens, his winning popularity will come back with a bang and people will once more be strong for him.

That his popularity is really waning was shown by another of the polls of the Chicago Tribune, such as was reported last week. This poll was on the desire of the Republican editors for the Republican nominee for president in 1912, and resulted in a heavy majority for Roosevelt, with Taft a poor second. So there is a big chance for him to win friends, if he does the right thing. And it looks like he might just do that.

Mr. Taft has spent this week trying to get the Congressional leaders to do some of the things they have promised. And all he got has been more promises from the same men. Meanwhile the bills he is interested in are about where they have been for a month. The Congressmen are adroitly managing so that something is always in the way when it comes to work on the Taft bills, and while it would be possible to put them thru in short order if the managers wanted to, there is no sign of their doing it. However, Mr. Taft seems to (Continued on Fourth Page)

Dynamite Blows Two Men to Atoms—Thompson Re-appointed Deputy—Worse Weather in Many Years Hits the old State—Nicholasville Goes Wet in Local Option Election.

IT THAWED ALL RIGHT:—Two Italians were blown to atoms last week near Somerset, where they were thawing out some frozen dynamite. It is supposed that a spark reached the stuff, but as they tried to thaw it by a big fire, it is possible they lured it to go off.

OLDEST DEPUTY:—George C. Thompson of East Bernstadt, has been re-appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal in the Eastern District of Kentucky. He is the oldest marshal in the state in point of service, and one of the oldest in the United States. He has been a deputy for twenty-two years continuously.

JUST WEATHER:—The snow and sleet storm which hit here last week was general in this part of the country, and completely stopped business for a day or two. What trains were kept running were late, and in the cities street cars hardly moved. In (Cincinnati) the stores had so little business that the clerks got out in the streets and made snow men and had snow ball battles.

NICHOLASVILLE WET:—The local option election in Nicholasville last week resulted in a wet victory by thirty votes. The dries will contest the legality of the election. The town has been dry.

Flapping Wings the Best.

Experiments by the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain showed that a horizontal thrust of from 20 to 27 pounds per horsepower can be obtained with flapping wings, about six pounds more than with the best airship propeller yet devised.

America's Mica Yield.

The production of mica in this country for the past year was valued at a little more than a quarter of a million dollars. Nearly all of this is used in the electrical industry, as mica is one of the best insulating materials known.

Child Marriage.

Statistics show the number of female children in India married under four to be more than 200,000; of those married between five and nine to be over 2,000,000, and those married under 14, the lowest marriageable age in civilized countries, to be 800,000.

Holiday Pleasures.

Fat man—What! Are you going to let the small boy shave me? Barber—Let the boy have his fun for once. It is his birthday, sir.—Pileggi's Blatter.

... DON'T FORGET ...

OUR BIG

Free Subscription Offer

IT CLOSSES MARCH 15

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL
COPYRIGHT 1906 THE BOBAS-MERRILL COMPANY
BY GEORGE HORTON

SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was killed by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stenka. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person papers showing maps of Japanese forts. Hardy was proven a spy. On a train he met Alaine Sano, daughter of a Japanese merchant. In Neville's shoes Hardy found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanova on the train. Hardy boarded a vessel for Amur. Hardy showed the princess his experiences as a rifle shot. The princess was attacked by Chinese. Hardy saved their lives. The princess thanked Hardy for his heroism. Manchurians fired upon the craft. Hardy slew their chief. Burning arrows were hurled upon the Pushkin's decks. An attempt was made to board the vessel. The attacking Chinese were repulsed. Romanoff sneered at Hardy's solitude for the princess. Stenka, a messenger sent for help, was killed to a cross on the shore. To put an end to the awful torture Hardy himself put Stenka out of his misery, taking his own life in his hands.

CHAPTER XIX.

A Perilous Mission.

During all this time the forest fires were increasing in intensity and spreading with great rapidity. Vividly red and narrow lanes of flame ran zigzag to the water's edge, like streams of fire. Monster designs were worked out on the hillsides in fire, notably an immense heart, and, in places where the vegetation was sparse, the slopes were spotted with tiny jets of flame. By mid-afternoon the heat on the Pushkin was almost intolerable and the discomfort caused to the eyes from the smarting smoke was great, yet there was no longer any fear that those on board would suffocate or perish from the intensity of the heat. Matters were undoubtedly at their worst, and it was possible to live, to breathe. Out there in the middle of the river there was no danger of the boat itself catching fire, and the wind, which was coming straight down the stream brought coolness and life with it from the wide Siberian plains. As Hardy stood watching the scene that night, the princess came up to him and said:

"We have nothing to fear from the Chinese, I fancy. They must have gone away. They must think we are dead."

"It is most probable," replied Hardy, "but I fear that it will be some time before we shall be able to take to the road."

"At the military station below," said the princess, "there is a telegraph, connecting with the one above. It is possible for a boat of shallow draft to get down the river to a little distance back. The general asked the men if one of their number would not volunteer to carry a dispatch to the station, but I am ashamed to say that no one has responded. They are deterred by the dreadful fate of poor Stenka."

"I will go!" cried Hardy. "Ask the general to let me go. I can keep to the middle of the stream till I have passed the fire, either wading or swimming down the swift current. The fire cannot extend more than a mile or so down the river, a distance soon passed over, and then I will take to the highway. I am a foreigner and, if captured, shall not be in so great danger as a Russian. It is not a difficult undertaking. I am sure I shall get through."

The princess left him without a word, but returned ten minutes later, smiling sadly and shaking her head.

"It is as I thought," she said. "The general refuses. He says it would be an eternal disgrace to the Russian arms if a foreigner should undertake this thing. He is making one more appeal to the men. He is calling them sheep, Japanese, poltroons."

"I had hoped," said Hardy, sadly, "that you people would no longer regard me quite in the light of a foreigner. As far as, at least, as the people on the boat are concerned, I have tried to earn the right to be counted one of you. If I have done anything to merit your own regard, personal! I ask you, as an especial favor, to prepare this dispatch for me and let me be off! I tell you again, that I shall certainly go, with or without it. If you refuse, I shall on the instant jump into the river and start on my journey."

"I beg of you not to put it in that way," replied the princess. "If you put it in that way, you know I cannot refuse. I hope the occasion may arise some day that will allow me in some way to show in a fitting manner my great and lasting gratitude to you. But now you are taking an unfair advantage. You are seeking to place me under still greater obligations to you."

"I ask for no gratitude," replied Hardy. "I am simply seeking a favor, an accommodation from you. I am begging you to write a few lines for me. Does your highness still refuse? Well, then, good-by, and God be with you! If we do not meet again, I beg you sometimes to think of me as one who, who—good-by!"

she extended her arm and detained him.

"Stenka," she whispered, "I will write the dispatch for you."

She went to her cabin and Hardy made his few hurried preparations for departure, which consisted simply in swallowing a few mouthfuls of zakouska, in filling his flask with vodka, and in slipping into his pocket a flat bottle, empty, but tightly corked. When he returned to the deck, he found the princess awaiting him, with the dispatch ready. Hardy wound it into a tight cylinder and poked it into the bottle, which he corked and put into his pocket.

"Thank you," he said, simply, to the princess.

She extended her hand, and he took it, holding it, but afraid to look into her eyes. It was an honest hand that held his own in a strong, warm pressure.

"I shall pray for your safety," she murmured, "all the time till I see or hear from you again."

He raised the hand to his lips, then climbed lightly over the rail and dropped into the river. The water reached nearly to his armpits at this place. He did not look back, but, throwing himself on his face, swam

return, which they are certain to do, when the fire subsides."

"There," said the general, "you have your commands from an authority which you ought to respect, if you do not heed mine. I shall have another talk with the men. I am sure they are ashamed of themselves by this time."

"It will be unnecessary for you to trouble yourself further about the matter," said the princess, blushing slightly and looking down, "for a—man—some one has already gone."

Romanoff started violently and fixed his eyes on her.

"Who was it?" asked the general.

The princess threw her head back and regarded him defiantly. "The American," she replied.

"Ten thousand devils!" exclaimed Romanoff. "The meddlesome dog!"

"But I refused to let him go," said the general. "It is a disgrace to the Russian name."

"I take all the responsibility," said the Romanovna, bravely. "He asked me as a favor to write the dispatch for him, and I did so. He has placed me under certain obligations, and I felt I could not refuse."

"And I suppose," sneered Romanoff, "that if he were to ask you for a kiss,

call it, if anything happened to you."

"Elizabeth," said Romanoff, eagerly, "you know why I endure it so ill when others perform services for you. You know that I would undertake any task that might win your regard, your love; that I would gladly face any danger in your behalf. And now that this—this American—has saved your life, I could kill him for it!"

"You did not want my life saved, then?" she asked, sweetly.

"Oh, you are enough to try the temper of an angel! You know what I mean. I did not want him to do it. You are under no obligation to him for saving your life. You know that there is not a man in your circle of acquaintance who would not consider it the greatest luck in the world to have a chance to brave danger for you; and that such an opportunity should have come to this, this—"

"Be generous, Boris, if you wish to win my esteem," interrupted the princess, "and don't be unreasonable in your envy. You have braved danger for me, and are now wounded, fighting in my behalf, and I am nursing you. Can you not imagine that there are those who would envy your present position? You are not grateful even for the favors that you do receive. Think of your wound, which is really quite serious."

"Well, then, you be serious for once," said Romanoff, smiling in spite of himself, "and tell me that you love me. Surely, you cannot doubt my devotion."

"Do you think it quite fair to bring that subject up here?" she asked, "when you know that you have me at a disadvantage?"

"But you always find some excuse for not talking to me about it. You always evade me in some way. But I am not a man," he cried, fiercely, "to be evaded or escaped. I love you as only a Romanoff can love. I shall not give up suing for your hand while I live, and woe to the man who crosses my path! Oh, if I could only fight

"I became positively convinced that the Japanese mean to make war on Russia; that no diplomatic temporizing can postpone the struggle much longer. The whole nation, to a man, to a woman, to a child, is united against us by the bonds of the most fanatic hatred. Their population comprises no classes, no disaffected races; they are a unit in this matter. The war will be one to the death, and they will fight until the last man is killed. I concluded, moreover, that they are not a foe to be despised. They are a formidable sea power, and they can throw large and well-equipped armies into Manchuria and Korea within a very few weeks after the first blow is struck. I shall advise the Little Father to begin pouring troops into the far east and to strengthen the defenses and garrison of Port Arthur immediately. I shall ask to be sent to the front with the first troops that go."

"Of course you will, my brave cousin!" cried the princess, admiringly, "and you will come back from the war covered with glory and I shall be proud of you! But I can scarcely believe that Japan is so formidable an adversary as you say."

"You will see," replied Romanoff, with conviction.

"Well, let her begin the war!" said the princess, rising, her eyes flashing. "There can be only one outcome of it, and that will result in the added prestige and power of Holy Russia! But tell me more of your personal adventures."

"Why, they are not particularly interesting. I passed off all right enough as an Englishman, till this fellow Hardy came along."

"Mr. Hardy? You met him there? You did not tell me this, nor has he."

"No, and I surmise the fellow has good reason not to. Soon after his arrival, I became convinced that the police were on my trail. So I attempted to throw suspicion on him. I conducted him to the fortifications

tensely exciting. What has she to do with the story?"

"Nothing, except that your Hardy remained there in Japan with her, and I was sent home, as I supposed, on a steamer from Hakodate. I had not been out long before I found that I had been betrayed, and that I was to be locked up somewhere, on an island. Such were the orders, but the crew were actually planning to kill me. I escaped, killed two or three of them, put to sea in an open boat, was picked up by a Chinese sampan, and so got back to Russia."

"My brave Boris! The Virgin was with you, and, besides, they found that they had captured a lion."

"But I have not finished telling you about this American. I am convinced that he is a Japanese sympathizer and that he suggested to the authorities there that I was not an Englishman. He is a low fellow, and I strongly suspect that he is a Jew. He was coming over here, he said, to run a store. He is a libertine, I am sure, and remained behind to conduct his intrigues with the Japanese girl—Alaine, I believe she called herself."

"But this is mere conjecture, Boris, and I must not believe these things against him, till they are proved."

"Why must you not believe in them? What reason have you for regarding him with such favor? Tell me."

"Because he has shown himself, so far as I have observed, a gentleman of the most resolute courage, and the most refined and delicate sentiments."

"Oh, he has! Well, when I tell you that he is a low fellow, probably an enemy of Russia, a libertine, perhaps a Jew—"

"I cannot listen to you, Boris," said the princess, "you really must be more generous." Her voice was low, but there was an angry light in her eyes.

"Has the fellow been making love to you, as he did to the Japanese?" sneered Romanoff.

The princess arose and moved away.

"I said that I would not quarrel with you, Boris," she murmured. There were tears in her lovely blue eyes. She was sure now that she could never love her cousin, and she knew that the imputations against Hardy, who, as far as her own observations went, approached very near to her ideal of a chivalric gentleman, would rankle in her bosom like a poisoned arrow.

She walked over to Smulders and was inquiring after him, in German, which she understood, when she heard the loud shriek of a whistle, and the general rushed into the room.

"We are saved!" he cried. "Two boats with 20 soldiers on them have come down the river. They were sent down as soon as news of the fire was telegraphed to the station above. They have a launch with them, and her highness can be transferred without even wetting her dainty feet."

"I am forgiven, then, general?" asked the princess. "I have been severely punished in enduring your displeasure, even for so short a time."

"Beauty such as yours, madame, can do no wrong," replied the gallant general, extending his hand.

"Perhaps," said Romanoff, grimly, "the Chinese will get him and serve him as they did Stenka."

They were taken on the two fresh boats in the early dawn and steamed away by the light of a red sun that stained with dragon's blood the clouds piled in masses above the blackened forests, still fiercely burning. As they made a bend in the river that shut out from sight the stranded Pushkin, the ash-gray veil lifted for a moment from the Manchurian side, revealing the great cross and the form of brave Stenka Pugacheff hanging on it. The Russians crossed themselves, and uncovering their heads, prayed silently for the repose of his soul. Then, raising their hands to heaven, they swore vengeance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cheering Up.

"When your work seems to be going wrong," says a woman who mixes practical philosophy with her work, "blow yourself to something nice. Go out and buy yourself a lovely dinner at a nice place, or get a new dress, or buy some flowers for your apartment. Yes, I know it will cost money, but the impetus it will give you in your work will amply repay you. When you see these things you will say to yourself: 'Well, I'm doing pretty well, after all, when I can afford to blow myself so,' and when you feel that you are doing well you will do well."

Remarkably Brief Sermon.

What was the shortest sermon? One of them at least is attributed to a monk, who had to preach on St. Stephen's day. Just before he began his brother monks intimated quietly that they were very hungry and would be obliged if he would get his sermon through as quickly as possible. So he began: "My brethren, a year has passed to-day since I set forth to you all that there is to say about this day's saint. As I have not heard that he has done anything now since '25 year, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further." And there the sermon ended.



Regarded Him Defiantly.. "The American," She Replied.

with easy strokes, the swift current sweeping him rapidly downward. Soon his knees touched the soft sand, and he was able to walk for some distance. He had not gone far ere he came on a stranded and abandoned raft, and he rolled a piece of timber from this which he guided to the deep current. He was glad to lie down again and float upon this bit of wood, letting the water cover his body, for he was coming to a narrower part of the stream and the air was very hot.

CHAPTER XX.

Romanoff's Wooing.

"I tell you I can go! I can get through, somehow! Men have gone greater distances, worse wounded than I."

It was Romanoff who was speaking. He sat up and turned, facing the general as though he would rise. His wound had stiffened and the pain consequent on the exertion caused him to turn pale, but he did not wince. He was lying in the dining room, on one of the upholstered cushions that extended around three sides of it.

"The current is at least six miles an hour," he insisted, "and with something light to cling to I could float the entire distance."

The heat was stifling, and the port-holes were milky with smoke.

At this moment the princess entered.

"Don't excite yourself, Boris," she said, anxiously, "or you will neutralize all the good effects of my nursing. I think it ungrateful of you not to lie still and let me show what I can do."

"Yes, and leave you here to starve or be burned up, or, perhaps, be carried off by the Manchurians when they

you would think it your duty to grant even that. Your gratitude, no doubt, will be undying."

"You forget yourself, sir!" cried Romanovna, turning on him with flashing eyes. "You presume too much on your relationship. One more such speech and I shall cancel your name from the list of my speaking acquaintances. General, I await your sentence. I beg that you will not pass over my offense lightly."

"Oh, this is all nonsense," growled the general. "You know that I cannot punish you—would not if I could. If one of the men had done this, I should know what to do with him. But no way has ever been devised for managing an unruly woman, or preventing her having her way!"

With this ungracious speech, he turned and left the room. The princess gazed after him sadly. This, then, was her punishment—the brave old general's displeasure—and it was not easy to bear.

"I choose to forget your extraordinary remark, Boris," she said, sitting down by her cousin. "I shall remember that you are wounded, and that you must be suffering, here in this hot, smoky air. I sympathize with your irritation, too, and think it noble of you. I would much rather that a Russian had gone—and she laid her hand soothingly on his.

"Why did you not encourage my going, then?" he asked, still sullen.

"I believe, with the general, that you are unable to go, that the effort would almost certainly have resulted in your death."

"And you don't want me to die, I suppose? You would be desolated by my departure for another sphere?"

"Now, Boris, don't be sarcastic. Of course I should be desolated, as you



"Nothing, Except That Your Hardy Remained There in Japan with Her."

for you, I would wade through seas of blood, but I would have you! I would have you!"

Romanovna shuddered, but she came nearer loving him at that instant than at any other moment of her life.

"If you will not talk of these matters now, will you, after we get to Moscow?"

"Perhaps," she replied, softly, "but tell us about Japan, unless it irritates your wound to talk."

"Why, there isn't much to tell. I passed myself off as an Englishman, and sounded all classes of people. I took note of the popular feeling, of the strength of the national defenses and resources, and made plans of the principal fortifications and sea approaches. All the time I was thinking of you and wearing my heart out for another sight of you—"

"Yes!" exclaimed the princess. "This is most absorbing—about the conditions of affairs there, I mean. And what conclusion did you arrive at, my dear cousin?"

of Yokohama, and he, in seeming innocence, took photographs of them. I also made a copy of my draft of the fortifications and slipped it into his overcoat pocket. We were arrested, and, after much palaver, we were sent on our way. There was a Japanese girl on the train, by the way, to whom he made love in the most open manner. They were as thick as two bling doves. He was infatuated with her; said that her cheeks were tinged with moonlight, that she was yellow because her mortal clay was mixed with gold-dust and that she was a Queen of Fairy-land—"

"He must be something of a poet," said the princess, laughing nervously, "this Mr. Hardy. Now, if you could talk to the women like that, my dear cousin! Were you not jealous of him?"

"Jealous? Jealous of his success with a coolie girl? Not I, who know such women as you! Elizabeth, I—"

"But this Japanese girl! This is in-

Is Church of God a Beggar?

By REV. ALEX. W. BEALER, D. D.
Atlanta, Ga.

On account of the lukewarmness of those who profess to love God, his church on earth is made to stand before the world in the attitude of a beggar.

If some disinterested spectator from the planet of Mars could drop down to visit us and could mingle freely among our people it would not be more than a month before he would come to the conclusion that the institution which is called the church of God was the great beggar of the globe. He could not reach any other conclusion if he was a man with a reasoning mind.

On the Sabbath day he would see preachers standing in their pulpits begging for money to keep the church from getting so deep in debt that it could never more be extricated. And this plea would be made to men and women who profess to love the church and who were willing to do anything in the world for it if it did not cost them too much money, too much time, or too much pleasure.

He would see men who belong to the different churches going out begging money from the other members to be used in paying the preachers so that they could manage to live. And these men and women who had to be begged for money for this purpose profess to love the preachers and to be vitally interested in their welfare.

And this visitor would see other men and women going out to beg money to be used in carrying on the work of the church, money designated as mission money. The people who belong to the churches would profess to believe that God wanted them to carry on this work and yet they would have to be begged for the money needed for this purpose.

And when the summer time was approaching the visitor from the other planet would see the poorer classes starting up little places in which ice cream was dispensed at five cents a plate, and a scanty plate at that. And he would be told that this was characteristic of those who had a very small capital and who wanted to make money without too much work. And his surprise would grow when he would see great companies of women, when the building of the church they loved needed repairing, opening up these ice cream resorts on some private lawn to dispense the cooling stuff for money to be used in the work they had in view.

The members of these churches forget that they ought to give cheerfully to the support of the church which stands in the place of God, and when they rob the church they are robbing God. Every member of the church should give to its support, both the rich and the poor. Poverty is no more of an excuse for not giving than it is an excuse for not reading the Bible, not attending church services, and not praying. It is a part of man's worship and it should be done, for he commands it, and since money is needed to carry on the business of the world it is needed in carrying on God's business in the world. When a man who claims to be redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ fails to give something he is robbing God and cheating himself out of a blessing.

Suppose some foreigner should come to any of our communities and should desire to invest a large sum of money in real estate and the real estate dealer who was negotiating with him should desire to prove to him that the people were in a prosperous condition? Do you suppose he would carry him to the treasurer of any of the churches and say to him: "Look at these books, our people give as the Lord has prospered them?" The stranger would reach the conclusion that the country was in a poverty-stricken condition and that the people were on the verge of starvation.

The Christian steward who lives under this dispensation of the grace of God may know that the scale of liberality in this enlightened and electric age is not less than it was under the old Mosaic dispensation when the people were enjoying but a shadow of the blessings we are receiving today. The man who gives to the support of the church to which he belongs in a scanty manner is robbing not only the church, and making it appear as a beggar, he is also robbing the God he professes to love.

If the people who belong to the churches would only wake up to their privileges they would give liberally, and thus prove God who has promised to bless those who are liberal givers to the support of his cause. "Prove me now," he says. "Give me a tenth, and see if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour out such a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." He has always blessed the man who gives liberally. Few of us dare to prove God. I preached along this line the other day and at the conclusion of the sermon a brother, with tears in his eyes, came to me and said: "I have just found out why I have been poor all my life. I have been stealing from God and I am going to quit it."

The Presbyterian church has full sway in Scotland and North Ireland, but it is comparatively small in England, having only 350 pastors. However, it is growing in that country and maintains Westminster college, Cambridge.

Two Useful Coats



THE COAT is an invariance, and could be made in cloth, serge or tweed, lined or not, as preferred. It is very plainly made, having only stitching as a finish at the edges. The fronts are double-breasted; buttons covered in the material form the fastenings.

Torque of black pan, trimmed with a rosette of gold tulle, and two pheasant's feathers.

Materials required: Four and one-half yards 48 inches wide, six buttons, four yards of silk for lining the waist.

On the right we show a very useful motor coat, made in heavy blanket serge, with a panel down both back and front, set on with a wide wrapped seam; the fastening is at the left side of front. The collar is made so that it can turn up or down, and the sleeves are set to wide turn-back cuffs, so popular just now.

Motor bonnet of gauged silk to match color of coat.

Materials required: Six yards 46 inches wide, one dozen buttons, three yards Viyella for lining to waist.

MAKES DAINTY HAT BRUSH

One with Plain Back, Without Ornamentation, Best to be Fitted with French Louis Cover.

For one of the daintiest hat brushes you can imagine, select a plain back of irreproachable shape and no ornamentation whatever, and with good white bristles.

Before covering the wooden back it may be very lightly rubbed with a fine sandpaper, to roughen the surface so that the glue will hold.

Now for the French Louis cover. This is made of corded silk of a deep cream, embroidered slightly with ribbon work in an oblong medallion design. The silk is so cut as to entirely cover the wooden back except on the bristle side, and when the paste is applied to the silk care should be taken that it does not touch that part beneath the ribbon medallion, nor the top of the brush, but only along the edge of the silk. Do not turn in the edge, but after the glue is dry, paste over it a narrow gold lace galleon.

To be as French as possible in effect, the creamy tone of the silk should be soft and old, the rosette embroidery of flowers should be soft in tone and the galleon of a more bronze coloring.

TO MATCH CLOTH DRESS



This simple bodice is made with two tucks on each shoulder, and lightly braided at the edges. The prettily shaped yoke is of coarse flat net to match color of material; it is braided at the edges. Cuffs are made of the net set to material bands at the elbow, to which the sleeve is gathered. Buttons and braided loops form further trimming.

Materials required: 1½ yard cloth 46 inches wide, one dozen buttons, one dozen yards braid.

Veil Novelty.

Have you seen some of the new veils that are being worn with the smart cavalier hats? They may easily be called freakish, as the meshes of flat net have huge flowers and butterflies in self colors. Those of black are best style, though there is a new tan veil with big conventional figures that is liked by the unconservative.

DESIGNED FOR TOILET TABLE

Pincushion of the Latest Design Formed of Mattress-Shaped Cushions Prettily Decorated.

A pincushion that is dainty yet serviceable is one of the mattress-shaped cushions four or a half inches wide by six inches long. This is stuffed with wool or bran and covered with satin, or serge, if cost is an item.

The outer cover is made from two pieces of heavy linen with a narrow hemstitched hem running entirely around it. The pieces finished fit easily on the top and bottom of the cushion.

The inner parts of the linen are then decorated with tiny squares of flit or Cluny lace, with a design of leaves and scrolls in satin stitch and eyelet embroidery spreading around each bit of lace. The section intended for the top has a more elaborate design than the bottom piece.

The upper and lower section are joined by lace insertion just the width of the sides of the pincushion. This is overcast to the edges all around. One end is left open to slip in the cushion and is lightly overcast when it is in place, or can be joined by tiny buttonhole loops on one edge and lace button on the lower side of the cover across one end.

Such a cushion is more distinctive than the covers that lace on, yet washes almost as easily. The insertion at the sides should match the lace inset at top and bottom.

Fringe on Frocks.

Tiny cotton fringes in cream or white are to be used upon some of the novelty cottons and linens for summer frocks. They are those identical ones that come for bedroom upholstery.

The finest qualities among them are quite delicate enough to use on linen sermons and housecoatings.

Some of the fringe measuring but a scant inch in depth is woven of white and blue cotton in a pattern which runs along the flange which holds it in place. In others, the fringe remains uncut, each thread being a loop.

The French have used these fringes for several seasons; just as they have used the tiny silk quality on chiffon and white radium silk.

A New Bracelet.

A new bracelet which is attracting considerable attention among women is a band of gold from a half-inch to an inch in width. It is either heavily engraved or bears a pattern in black or colored enamel. As a matter of fact, the bracelet is not new, being similar to a style worn many years ago by our grandparents.

In keeping ribbons, do not place odds and ends in an indiscriminate mass in a box. Have either different boxes or envelopes for the different colors, and they will be compact and easily managed.

Plaited Ruffles.

The finger ruffle on the last French petticoats and on the pantalon combinations are no longer invariably gathered to the heading which joins them to the garment.

Plaits frequently are substituted for the old gathers. They are laid regularly or in bunch plaits and, again, in pairs; and since the plaits are very shallow the flounces require only the usual amount of material or a very little more. The material is never measured three times round the space.

JESUS THE HEALER

Sunday School Lesson for March 6, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 8:2-17. Memory verses, 2, 3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses."—Matt. 8:17.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 28, soon after the Hermon on the Mount.

PLACE.—Capernaum and vicinity, Jesus' home. John the Baptist in prison at Macherus castle.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

This and the two following lessons teach us how Jesus went about doing good, and how his disciples are to follow in his footsteps.

First, The Facts.—Immediately after the three chapters stating the principles and laws of the Kingdom of heaven, there follow two chapters of miracles, ten in all, together with two records of numbers of sick people made sound in health.

In this case his object seems to have been (1) to show the authority of Jesus for the truths he had taught, (2) to illustrate the truths by his own life and example, (3) to show us how to follow his example.

I. The Healing of the Leper. An incurable.—Vs. 2-4; Mark 1:40-45; Luke 5:12-16. Leprosy. Both in Hebrew and Greek the word translated leprosy in the authorized version "refers in every instance (except where it is applied to garments or habitations) to one or other of the various types of disease called in medieval and modern times 'leprosy.' Though leprosy is rightly considered an almost incurable disease, yet it does, though very rarely, become completely cured."

"If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." An expression of faith in the divine power of Jesus; and the very act of coming proved his faith in Christ's goodness, while as this was the first recorded case of the kind he may have feared lest Jesus should not be willing to help such a loathsome outcast as he was.

3. "And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him," to aid his faith to show his friendship in spite of his repulsive disease, and to teach him whence the healing came. "I will; be thou clean." Then a marvelous change came over him. The blessing was unspeakably great. It transformed his body and his whole earthly life.

II. The Case of a Sick Man of the Palsy.—Vs. 5-13. "When Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, sick of the palsy." Jesus consented to go to his house.

10. "He marvelled," for his great faith stood out clearly amid the prevailing unbelief. Only twice do we read in the gospel that the Saviour marvelled and at only two things: Once at the unbelief of his fellow citizens at Nazareth (Mark 6:6), once at the faith of this heathen. The centurion's faith was great. It was founded on facts that he knew. It overcame great obstacles. It was unselfish. It was faith that worked. It was faith in God and his son Jesus. Jesus cured the man by his word.

III. Curing a Fever in the Home of a Disciple.—Vs. 14, 15. "This miracle belong to a Sabbath day in the spring of A. D. 28, about two months before the Sermon on the Mount. In Capernaum. Parallels: Mark 1:24-31; Luke 4:38, 39. And when Jesus was come, from the synagogue where he had been preaching, and where during the services he had cast a fierce unclean spirit out of a demoniac. He went with four of his disciples, Andrew, Peter, James and John, to Peter's house. "His wife's mother."

15. Touched her hand. To express his kindly sympathy and courtesy, and to make it evident that the miraculous cure came from him. Luke says, he "rebuked the fever," commanded it to go, as if it were an enemy. "The fever left her; and she arose, and ministered unto them," showing the immediate completeness of the cure.

IV. A Sabbath Day's Work of Jesus for the Bringing Men Into the Kingdom.—Vs. 16, 17; Mark 1:21-34; Luke 4:31-41. This was the same day as the healing of Peter's mother-in-law. "When the even was come," as the sun was setting (Mark). The multitude came after sunset. "Many that were possessed with devils." With demons or evil spirits. He laid his hands on them as he did with Peter's mother-in-law. All this fulfilled the picture of the Messiah printed in the book of Isaiah, chapter 53.

Illustration. The Wishing Gate. In view of what Jesus did for the people in his day, and his readiness to give whatever is best for us, we can impress the truth on our scholars by the parable of the Wishing Gate. "Among the English lakes, above the beautiful waters of Rydalmere, there is a lovely spot called the 'Wishing Gate.' As some traveler describes it: 'An old gray wall fences in a road which runs beside the slopes below, shaded by varied trees and rich with wild flowers. In an opening in the wall stands an aged and venerable gate, much inscribed by names and initials of many generations.'"

An Austrian Presbyterian preacher in Baltimore, Rev. Vnnek, has received from Emperor Francis Joseph the golden cross of merit—the only one ever received in this country—and a gift of \$2,500 in money, because of his services to Austrian immigrants in America.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we of our idle silence.—St. Ambrose.

The Moody Institute, Chicago, recently dedicated a new men's building.

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$8 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On incidental fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.
The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.
The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.
For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale

Problem No. 21

At what time between seven and eight o'clock are the hour and minute hands of a watch exactly together?

Answer to Problem No. 18.

If a hound covers 6 1-2 feet at one jump, it will cover 19 1-2 feet in three leaps. The hare will cover 18 feet while the hound covers 19 1-2 feet, consequently the dog gains 1 1-2 feet, or 1-2 yard in three leaps, or 1-3 of 1-2 of a yard, that is 1-6 of a yard. In one leap, it will take as many leaps for him to catch the hare as 1-6 is contained times in 45 yards, that is 270 times. Answer, 270 leaps.

Miss Eliza Ogg, Berea, Ky.

Other correct answers:—Miss Margaret VanWinkle, Berea, and Mrs. Cynthia Flanery, Posey, Ky.

WHAT IS MENINGITIS?

As is often the case when little is known about a disease, the death of John Stafford Sunday from meningitis has caused some uneasiness. There have been reports circulated that the disease was contagious, and some have suggested that it was something mysterious and very dreadful. Dreadful it is, and a very fatal disease, but it is now pretty well known, and it certainly is NOT CONTAGIOUS. There has never been a case in the history of medicine when one case of the disease could be traced to another as can be done all the time in typhoid and pneumonia.

Meningitis is an inflammation of a part of the brain, and it is caused by germs. These germs may be of any kind that will cause inflammation, of which there are several. The usual one is called the diplococcus, but there are also frequent cases of meningitis from the germs which cause pneumonia, grippe, or ordinary boils. Most usually meningitis follows cases of grippe or influenza. The germs are carried from the nose and ears back thru the head thru the canals called sinuses, and thus get to the brain. With a few thousand cases of grippe, there is likely to be a case of meningitis. In the beginning the thousand cases were all alike, and all the thousand sufferers may have caught the grippe in the same way and been treated the same, but for some reason or other, one was less able to resist, and the inflammation reached the brain. But even when the thousandth case has developed into meningitis, it would be impossible for any one to catch anything from the sufferer. Meningitis is not a disease by itself—it is a complication of some other disease. You cannot catch it except by catching the other disease, and you cannot avoid it, except as you keep well of all other germ diseases. When there is much grippe or pneumonia meningitis is likely to come, but the cases are never transferred from one person to another.

If you are worried about this matter, do not take the talk which is to be picked up on the streets about it, but go to your doctor. The man on the street is likely to know nothing at all about so delicate a disease, and there is no use in being bothered by what he says. Ask your doctor—even if he charges you a little something for the information it will be worth while to have a quiet soul.

Record Flight for a Kite.

The world's record flight of a kite is 23,111 feet above sea level. The kite started from a mountain top where the temperature was 70 degrees above zero, and at its highest point reached 1 degree below zero.

FASHION NOTICE

A Detroit girl has recently been found to suffer from leprosy, the famous "unclean" disease of the Bible, and the doctors agree that she caught it from a "rat" which she had, hair for the "rats" the girls use is imported from all parts of the world, and much of the stiffest, is from Chinamen's queues. It is impossible to disinfect such stuff, and so is made up into rats and switches, and sold out to the girls, disease and all.

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

CORN SCHOOL

We should look forward with real interest to the "Boys' Corn School" which is to be held at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, March 12 and 13, 1910. The last issue of the Citizen mentioned it as the Free Corn School. And surely it is free if you attend it, but mightily costly if you fail to be there.

If you want to know further details concerning this three days free course, write to Prof. George Roberts, Lexington, Ky.

If all our farmers would test their seed corn, the yield for the state would be increased 20 millions of bushels annually. This means about 15 millions of dollars—\$15,000,000, and what would be the cost of testing? Not more than two hours of time for each farmer Kentucky average yield of corn is about 25 to 28 bushels per acre. We can make it 50 bushels in two years time. Will you help?

If 50 bushels are raised on 1 acre instead of 2 acres, the labor of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting is greatly reduced, and you have half your land left for other valuable crops. Your saving in labor would more than care for these extra crops, and your land could be kept in a higher state of cultivation.

Twenty-five bushels is a poor crop, 50 is a fair crop, 75 a good crop, 100 a big crop and 200 to 270 is a great crop. 279 bushels per acre, is the greatest corn yield ever known.

The thing we are after today, is to make the average estate yield 50 bushels. This can be done by improving the quality of seed planted, by improving the method of cultivation and by improving the conditions of the soil. These three things can be learned by attending the corn school in Lexington March 1, 2, and 3. We are glad to be able to report that the Berea College Agricultural Department expects to send at least 15 delegates to this great free corn school. You can get together in groups of 10 and get special railroad rates. If you live near Berea, come here and go with us.

PEOPLING THE PLAINS.

What of oppression, a lack of expression, What if for a gift from freedom we toil.

"Give us our own,—let us make our own home In the great acres west of bondages' turmoil."

So up from a land of pine trees and sand, Up from the homes where their youth had been spoiled,

God given of faith, a true Viking face, A manhood grown strong in the demands of their toll.

So up from the plains of Virginias' domains, Up from the daup of their sea lashed home;

Facing the perils of mountains narrow, Tolling most to faltering in reaching their dome,

Fearful of maiming, tolling and straining, They reached the high summit of Kentucky's backbone.

And in shading their eyes, as did Moses' old spies, They saw in the vistas the land of their goal.

Out of the drift from Cumberland's rift Down to the valleys below, Into the wood where Boone had stood,

Fashioning their rude hungalows, Felling the trees, turning the leas Compelling Dame Nature to give up her stores;

Into the main across the plain Bracing Ohio's broad shores;— Into the land of the rude red man Driving him back and back again,

Crossing their spears with the wild French peers Forcing him back to his lair, Building their spires above their old camp fires—

Not forgetting the Omnipotent hand; Thus did those seers,—our great conpeers People their promised land.

WHY EDITORS ARE LIARS

Did you ever read the wedding notice that departed much from the following: Miss Esti Mabel Good and Mr. Sterling Worth were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swell on Prosperity avenue. Rev. Mr. Big Fee officiating. Or did you ever read of a school entertainment where the exercises did not, reflect credit on the teacher, or of a social gathering that was not a "most enjoyable affair," or of a red headed girl whose "auburn tresses" were not much admired or of a funeral where the deceased was not the embodiment of all virtues and where the bereaved relatives did not have the sympathy of the entire community? asked the Mayfield Mirror.

No and you never will, so long as you will insist tearing the printer's eyes out or wreck his office or stopping your paper every time he tells the truth about you. You don't want the truth, unless it is something bad about your neighbor, and then you are mighty pleased and come around and tell the editor, "That was a hot shot you gave old Brown. Served him right, too." But if you stop to notice, you will remember that you never told the writer such a thing when anybody else could hear you. You were afraid to, weren't you? And you don't want the truth, it is an item of news when your child falls to pass an examination in school, just as much so as when he succeeds in passing. But Lord, how mad you would get if the editor mentioned it. Your daughter's running after booted haired dry goods machinist is town talk in fact, but when the wedding notice appears you don't want the paper man to give a notice something like this: "After several months of hard work Miss App Arent Fraud has succeeded in landing that young rake, Mr. Oy Lee Tough who is hustling dry goods for Jones. The Lord knows she has angled long enough for a beau, and the whole town rejoices that she has at last succeeded in landing a sucker." You don't want that. If it is so, even if you are a good Christian yourself, you want the poor journalist to risk his immortal soul and lie about your daughter. You want him to go to hell vicariously, don't you? And when you get a job after asking every man in town, you want us to say you "accepted a position." And when you get fired you want us to get up on our behind legs and say that you have "resigned a responsible place." No, the Lindberg News is exactly right and the poor editor cannot hope to have any great reputation for truth and veracity so long as you insist on his being a constant liar about your own petty, little contemptible affairs. And when that sort of a husband dies, all we can possibly say, "he had his faults," when, as a matter of fact the morality of the town goes up forty-two per cent, at his demise. And when your poor, hard-working wife goes sixteen miles out in the country for the first time in eighteen years, you don't want us to call attention to the fact that you have been a brute so long. Oh, no, you don't want the truth. Did you know that before?—Elizabethtown News.

THE NEWSPAPER GUY

I see a man pushing his way through the lines Of the cops where the work of the "fire flend" shines. "The Chief?" I inquire—but a fireman replies: "Oh, no, Why, that's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man walk through the door of a show Where great throngs are blocked by the sign, "S. R. O."

"Is this the star that no ticket he busy?" "Star authin, He's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man start on the trial of a crook And he scorns the police, but he brings him to book, "Sherlock Holmes?" I inquire—some one scornfully cries:

"Sherlock II—, Naw he's one of dese newspaper guys."

And some day I'll pass by the great "Gates of Gold." And see a man pass through unquestioned and hold.

"A Saint?" I'll ask, and old Peter'll reply: "No, he carries a pass—hes' a newspaper guy."

—Benjamin Scoville in the Louisville Herald.

Bank of England Salaries.

The director of the Bank of England has a salary of only \$10,000 a year. Of the 1,300 employees, about 100 are women. The first cashier gets nearly twice as much as the director and the total pay roll amounts to over \$1,000,000.

BUSWELL'S GOOD-BYE

(Continued from First Page)

protect the entire body at once, but when danger came, the soldier would

crouch down behind his shield, and be saved. And so do you take the shield of Faith, and of confidence in Almighty God, so that when attacked you will get down on your knees and by Faith will lay hold of Almighty God, and He will rescue you. For Faith is not an argument, it is a protection, and it will quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

"And take the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. It is a mighty sword. The infidel, the Devil, and the lost sinner, hate it, and none but the true child of God does love the old Book. But you must know how to use it. Before using a real sword I would practice, till I knew how to use it, before I appeared with it in public. And so you must practice with the Word of God. Take the Old Book to your secret place of prayer and study it, and practice with it, and when the Enemy comes, you can take the Sword of the Spirit and conquer with it.

"And pray always, with all supplication. Live the prayer life. Pray without ceasing. It is possible to be in the spirit of prayer constantly. Prayer is the mighty power of God in this world of sin to keep you from sin. Pray always.

"And having done all, stand! Don't compromise with sin. Don't yield an iota from God's truth. Having done all, stand firm. Those who have accepted Christ should unite with some church where you can grow in Grace, and in knowledge of Christ. Every Christian ought to be a member of some church.

"Stand, therefore, in the strength of Almighty God against every foe of righteousness. Don't wink at sin, don't deviate from the path of righteousness but when temptation comes to you, stand! Be ready to die, but never to surrender, for you are standing in the strength of the Faith which was delivered unto the Saints and which will stand thru the eternity beyond. It takes no strength to float with the current of sin, but it takes manhood and womanhood to stand against the tide of sin today.

"And when the last storm has passed, and when the last temptation has been met, when the task on earth has been finished, God helping you, we will meet in the great homeland beyond, around the throne of the Lamb of God, to be with him for ever and for ever.

"It is sad to come to the last night and the last sermon, and know that there are still more here who have rejected Christ, and that at the present moment there is no hope of reaching them, not even of meeting them in the home land yonder. All are dear to some of us, and we may never meet again. I shall never see most of you again, and never again as you are tonight. This is the last time that many of you will hear my voice.

"What can I say to you? Have I been unfaithful? I ask your forgiveness. But what more can I say? What can I say to you who have laughed, who have rejected God with ridicule? God pity you. You need pity. And what can I say to those others who refused the invitation of Christianity? What to you who have listened attentively, seriously, quietly, but have gone out each night still far from God? God bless you! But I can only bring to you the message of the old Book. God is still saying to you tonight: "Come unto me" for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

"And that is my last message to you, for my time is up, and I must stop."

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

be somewhat encouraged by his week's work, for it is announced that an agreement has been reached for the passage of the following bills, as a partial fulfillment of campaign pledges:—Inter-state Commerce, Postal saving banks, Anti-injunction, and Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. This announcement, however is based on the promises of the same men who have made the previous promises. They may keep all of these, yet—far be it from me to say they won't, for they are all "flon" men. The law provides that title. But somehow their actions at the Capitol and their words at the White House, don't seem to jibe very well.

Perhaps it is not entirely the fault of the leaders, however, for it is a fact that the leaders are not as strong with their old men as they once were, and of course they have the insurgents in the fight, though there is no insuring on these bills. But as I have said before, the leaders are finding that their real power came entirely from the rich men and corporations behind them, and as soon as they try to go off on their own hook, those of the rich men who do not agree get busy, and their support falls away. So the Senate machine is not working well. Perhaps, just perhaps, the leaders really would not be able to keep their promise if they wanted to.

As matters stand, it looks to the outsider like a game of freeze-out. The Congressmen are making promises

Failed in Health

"My mother died six years ago," writes Miss Ruth Ward, of Jerseyville, Ill., "and left me to care for six children. I had never been strong; and this, with the shock of her death, was too much for me.

"I failed in health. I was tired all the time and did not want to go anywhere, nor care for company. I had the headache all the time and such bearing-down pains. "A very dear friend advised me to take Cardui, as it had done her so much good, so I commenced to use it and now I am in good health."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Women's pains are relieved or prevented and women's strength is quickly restored by Cardui, the woman's tonic. You yourself know best if you need it, or not.

If you do need it, do not delay, but commence to use it at once. Every day of delay, only lets you slide further down the hill.

Don't wait, then, but begin to take Cardui today, for its use, no matter how prolonged, cannot harm you and will surely do you good.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

and doing nothing. Taft is sweating furiously to see the party so far behind in the work that all believe will have to be done in order to assure a Republican house next fall, and he is more than anxious to get the bills to moving. Each time an issue is made, the agreement is on terms a little more favorable to the Congress leaders who do not want anything really done. And so they seem to be wearing him down. They hope to get him to agree to laws which do not begin to do all they ought to, but which will satisfy the trusts, and which Taft will support and afterwards defend rather than do without anything. Maybe they will succeed, but maybe they will get the big stick taken down.

As I have explained, the real advantage of the trusts in this fight is that they will be pretty well satisfied if they can keep anything from being done. They are able to steal a good deal pretty safely as the laws are right now. Of course, if any one should offer them more, they wouldn't refuse, but they are not kleeing. No sir, what they want is to be left alone, like the Irishman in his neighbor's pig-pen. So, if they can keep Congress tied down with other things, they will be very happy. And what is more, some of them, and some that are talking the loudest about the good of the party, would be entirely willing to see a Democratic Congress next year, for that would mean surely no reforms would be passed. The Republican Senate would see to that. So in spite of the danger toward which the party is drifting, these men are willing to fight for delay, and all the President can do is to get the best he can out of them. They are not afraid of losing the election—that wouldn't hurt them—but they are afraid of losing their places of influence in the party. And that is about the only weapon Taft has to fight with. We shall see what he does with it.

One little defeat for the President has been given this week in the matter of publicity for the returns from corporations under the new tax law. Taft believes that the law provides that these returns shall be open to the public, but there is no money appropriated to pay for the clerks who would have to have charge of them. Mr. Taft asked for money to enforce the law, but Congress has paid absolutely no attention to his request.

There have been rumors this week that the Insurgents had a splendid plan to "show up" the reactionaries, and that it would be sprung soon, but it now looks as if the spring failed to work.

The Hallinger hearing has been going slowly on, with little result, and nothing startling. Attorney General Hoyt of Porto Rico has confirmed a good deal to Galvia's testimony, and Mr. Hallinger's lawyer has failed to upset any evidence. Mr. Pinchot will be the only other witness for the prosecution.

In the meantime a little interest has been aroused by the testimony of an expert for the Guggenheim outfit in the Alaska coal cases before the Territories Committee. He admitted that the Guggenheims were trying to get for \$250,000, land which contained coal that would pay \$25,000,000 profit. This would give them a fair percent of profit. He also explained that they expected to get it, but they did not employ a "lobby." This last statement was needless. Wit one Guggenheim in the Senate, with Hallinger in the Cabinet and with such men as Schwartz in the Land Office, a lobby would be a useless extravagance.

The serious illness of Sen. Tillman this week has threatened to remove from the Senate one of its most picturesque features, and also one of its keenest debaters. There is now

some hope for his life, but little that he will ever appear again on the floor of the Senate. A born fighter, he has nearly always managed to be on the wrong side, but has always made his enemies suffer.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT

(Continued from last week)

After a few years, during which time the Progress Club will secure traveling libraries from the Commission on different subjects, they will begin to ask themselves whether they cannot support a library themselves. The Progress Club and the teachers and ministers in the place take up that idea with enthusiasm: they get certain people to pledge so much a year for a period of five years towards the maintenance of a library and an additional sum for the first purchase of books and one of the merchants offers a good-sized room back of his store free of rent, to be used by the library.

They send again to the Secretary of the Commission who has by this time become much interested in this progressive little town, telling what they are ready for now, and she comes to them and helps them make a wise selection of books, showing them where to purchase so that they get the best discount.

After their 800 books have arrived, she spends about a fortnight with a former teacher, who because of ill health has given up teaching and has offered to take care of the library and keep it open certain hours each day. The Secretary instructs this lady how to classify and catalog the books, and how to keep records, so that the books will not be lost.

And after a few years more the town will vote some day that everybody should have a chance to draw books, just as much as every child of this republic has a right to go to school. So they ask Mr. Carnegie for money for a library building, and he gives them \$10,000. By this time they have about 3,000 books, the citizens vote to levy a small tax for the maintenance of the library and also devote the dog tax to that purpose, thus the library is fairly established. All this time the town has been growing apace, the children are using the library as well as their parents, and this teacher—librarian feels that she must have more instruction to keep up with all the additional responsibilities which is coming to her. So she goes to a summer school for library training which the Commission conducts each summer at the State University, stays 8 weeks, and returns to her library with a broader view of her work and knowledge which helps her to make the library of greater service to the community.

All this and much more a Library Commission will do for Kentucky. It has done it for other states. Library progress goes hand in hand with progress in the schools. Kentucky has had her "wildwind campaign." Will each voter who reads this not urge upon his senator the passage of this bill to create a Library Commission. Governor Wilson is in favor of it.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 256 G Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

COYLE'S

YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

NEW STOCK

DRY GOODS NOTIONS
LACES EMBROIDERIES HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR NOVELTIES

Everything found in a first class dry goods store.
Come and see them.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local		
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound		
BEREA	4:56 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.	

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Mr. A. H. Richardson, of Keota, Ia., has been visiting Leroy and John Warrington the last week.

Mrs. F. E. Matheny was called to her former home, near Massillon, O., early this week by the death of her young brother.

Here is a conundrum suggested by a friend in town:—

Why is it a young man will be an old bachelor, and lay down his life for the world?

WANTED:—One hundred cords of good, hard wood, at \$2 per cord. Must be delivered at once. Apply to the Treasurer of Berea College.

Mr. David Fowler and family have moved to Berea from Station Camp. They are living in one of the College houses on Scaffold Cane pike.

Mrs. J. W. Evans went to Conway last week to care for Mrs. Wm. Hayes who has been very ill.

Misses Holliday, Smith and Allen who are students of Richmond State Normal School were in town over Sunday visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Holliday.

Wanted—Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bondar have moved from their rooms at the Parsonage of the Disciples church, and are living in a part of Mrs. Salilo Cornellison's house on Center Street.

My health having failed me in the west, I have returned to Berea. I am now ready for blacksmith and carriage work in my old stand on Center street. Your trade is always solicited and will be appreciated.
J. E. Dalton.

Best quality yard wide gingham 12½c.
Best quality 27 inch gingham 10c. Best line outing flannel 10c. Best quality all silk taffeta ribbon, 4 in. wide, 15c. And the best 5 and 10c line anywhere, at

New Stand at former P. O. Building.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Mrs. E. F. Coyle was called to Conway last week on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Hayes. Messrs. C. C. Preston and J. H. Gabbard left Sunday for a business trip thru Southern Florida.

Mrs. Best Coddington was quite ill at the first of the week.

The two little nephews of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith spent several days with them here, returning to their home at East Bernstadt Monday.

Rev. J. B. Pinkerton of Campbell-Hagerman College of Lexington filled the pulpit at the Disciples church Sunday morning.

A very delightful St. Valentine's party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hanson for the members of the Priscilla Club and their husbands. The company was in Colonial costume and all report a delightful time.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Moore, and her son B. H. Gabbard left Saturday for Indianapolis, Ind., to receive medical treatment for rheumatism. Mr. Gabbard returned Tuesday.

Miss Edith Early very delightfully entertained the members of the Freshman class Monday evening at her home on Chestnut avenue.

Mr. L. L. Shadin was in town over Sunday.

S. C. Williams of Chicago, was back over Sunday making final arrangements with the students who are to canvass for his firm this summer.

Miss Alice Golden entertained fourteen of her girl friends last Saturday night in honor of her fourteenth birthday.

Dr. L. A. Davis left Monday to join Mrs. Davis and their children in Florida.

Small farm for rent or sale near Wallaceton. Call on W. A. Ogg.

The members of the Olivet Sunday school, at the west end of town, will give a box supper Saturday night of this week from seven to nine. The proceeds will be used for finishing the building.

LOOK FOR TWIN MILLS

We will kindly help you to build your house and barn and other buildings, fencing, and picket fencing. You can get your bill of lumber sawed and delivered to your place. Cut and sawed to order. We can furnish you any thing in the timber line, white oak, black oak, sugar tree, ash, lynn, buckeye, Walnut, poplar, beech, red elm black and yellow pine.

For prices write W. T. Poff, at Duluth, Ky.

Yours truly,
Poff and Lake.

**MRS.
EARLY'S**

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
HERE

Mrs. _____

and hand it to us the next time you make a purchase in our store. We have a package of value for you. (Not a sample)

THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Mr. Wm. Morris, of near McKee, was in Berea Monday on his way to the Farmer's Institute at Frankfort.

Dr. James Record of the Pikeville (Ky.) Collegiate Institute, will preach in the Union Church on Sunday morning, and Dr. Charles F. Dole, of Boston, will speak in the Chapel in the evening. It is expected that arrangements will be made for both to address the students at some time on Monday.

Whittemore Boggs, who was operated for appendicitis recently, is about again. He was out of doors on the seventh day after the operation.

Dr. Thompson went to Louisville Tuesday to be gone till Friday.

WOMANLY WISDOM

The greatest blessing in the world is a cheerful sunny heart.

After peeling apples drop them in to cold water. This will prevent their becoming discolored.

My kitchen stove is kept bright and clean by rubbing it briskly after each meal with old newspapers. This saves many polishings.

Don't be too much impressed with what "everybody says." Sometimes this "everybody" is nothing more than some neighborhood gossip.

Do not keep the baby and other children in a room where any one is smoking. The fumes of tobacco are bad for the eyes, and injurious when breathed.

When bathing a baby or invalid it is well to have the towels heated. They dry the skin more quickly without the roist, sticky feeling that sometimes follows a bath.

When folks are sick, an old fashioned candle is a nice thing to have in the room. It gives a nice, soft light, and will not smoke as a lamp does when turned down.

Put a stick of wood between the lower part of the holler and the wall when you hang it up, and any water that is left will drain out nicely. This is Dad's idea, and he knows.

Cheap Transit to Tokio.

One can ride 11 hours in an automobile, with chauffeur and porter, in Tokio for \$12, or \$6.50 for half a day and \$1.50 for a single hour.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Miss Boatright went Friday to her home in Ohio. She was expected back Wednesday night.

The members of the Senior class were pleasantly entertained Monday evening at the home of Miss Edith Ellis.

Miss Helen Disney was unable to attend her classes at the first of the week on account of illness.

Both Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays were celebrated with appropriate Rhetorical programs in each of the Model Schools. Following is the program given by the Sr. 8th Grade I and II:

Opening song, School.
Dialogue, "The Real Hatchet,"—Mamie Guinn, Roy Holliday.

Quartet, Mt. Vernon Bells—Lillie Short, Mamie Guinn, Jack Anderson, George Reese.

Recitation, Liberty Bells—Elizabeth Estes.

Quartet, Flow Gently Afton—Lillie Short, Mamie Guinn, Jack Anderson, George Reese.

Dohate, Resolved:—That Washington was a greater man than Lincoln.

Affirmative, George Reese, Estill Jones, and June Logsdon.

Negative, Jack Anderson, Calvin McCowan and Cecil Mullins.

Judges, Prof. Dodge, Mr. Roberts, and Miss Douglas.

Program closed with a duet by Mamie Guinn and Lillie Short.

The second of the series of three games of basketball, which is being played between the Blues and Whites was pulled off Saturday, Feb. 19th. The final score being 27-13 in favor of the Blues.

The first game which was played on Jan. 28 was won by the Whites, 10 to 7.

Both teams showed up well in Saturday's game. Every one is expecting the next and last game to be a great battle.

The Blues now have a total of 34 points to their credit, the Whites 23. As it stands now the Blues have a little the best of the "dope."

The line up for Saturday's game was as follows:

Blues
B. Archer, center.
Maupin, forward.
Long (capt.), forward.
Davidson, guard.
Phillips, guard.
Whites

Edwards, H. Muncy, Hill, center.
H. Muncy, Jackson, forward.
Hill, Jackson, forward.
Hayes, guard.

S. Muncy, (capt.) guard.
Time of halves 20 minutes, Referee, Schweirng; Umpire Logan; Score keepers, F. O. Bowman, Archer; Time keepers Gilligan and Kinnard. Final score Blues 27, Whites 13.

Field goals, Maupin 4, Archer 3, Long 2, Davidson 1, H. Muncy 1.
Goals from fouls, Maupin 7, Henry Muncy 5, S. Muncy 3, Edwards 3.

DOGS BEING POISONED

The poisoning last Sunday of Lassie, the beautiful Scotch Collie dog belonging to the family of Prof. Ellis calls particular attention to the vicious habit of poisoning dogs which seems to have become pretty common around here recently. There may in some cases be an excuse for the use of this means of getting rid of trouble some animals but there is certainly no possible one for placing poison in such a way as to kill a dog like Lassie. It is against the law to put out poison, of course, and any one

GO TO

W.J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

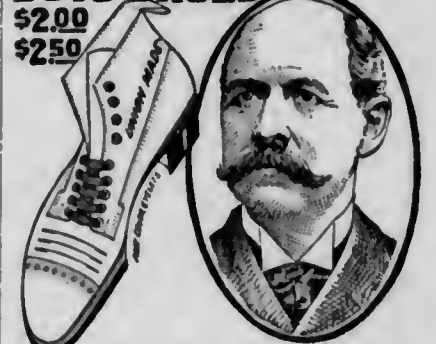
I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

with a spark of decency will refrain because of the danger of killing an animal worth a great deal more than any damage that might be caused by the dog, and because damages can now be recovered from the county under the dog tax law. And certainly no one with any humanity would inflict such a death as poison causes on any living being. Such cruelty puts a human lower than the brute he tortures. The killing of the beautiful and harmless pet of the Ellis' is only the last. Several valuable dogs have suffered and much damage has been done.

W.L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES BOYS' SHOES



THE LARGEST MAKER AND RETAILER
OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD.

"SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES."
"I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for the past six years, and always find they are far superior to all other high grade shoes in style, comfort and durability." W. G. JONES,
10 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y.
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make. (C.A.T.T. 10 N.)—See that W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom. Take No. 10000000. If your dealer cannot fit you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write or Mail Order Catalog, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

COYLE'S

Main Street Berea, Ky.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.
SOLD IN TOWN

DON'T GET RUN DOWN

Weak and miserable. If you have Kidney or Bladder trouble, Dull head pains, Dizziness, Nervousness, Pains in the back, and feel tired all over, get a package of Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN-LEAF, the pleasant herb cure. It never fails. We have many testimonials from grateful people who have used this wonderful remedy. As a regulator it has no equal. Ask for Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf at Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

SPRING IS COMING

AND SO IS OUR NEW LINE OF SPRING GOODS COMING IN EVERY DAY. COME IN AND SEE US. YOU WILL FIND A NICE AND UP-TO-DATE LINE OF GOODS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

FOR MEN

New Suits Clothes
New Odd Pants
New Gloves
New Shirts
New Low Shoes
New Hosiery
New Ties
New Underwear
of all kinds

FOR WOMEN

New Low Shoes
New Hosiery
New Gloves
New Skirts
New Waists
New Corsets
New Parasols
New Underwear
of all kinds

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

The Citizen
A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.
Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.
BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.
Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
One Year \$1.00
Six Months 60
Three Months 35
Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.
The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.
Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.
Fine premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List. Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.
Advertising rates on application.
MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Japan also has a pence society, but meanwhile the triphammer keeps clicking away riveting Dreadnaughts.

Scientists are wondering what causes the yellow veil over Mars. Maybe Mars has shriek Journalism.

However, it is a poor kind of man who cannot discover without the aid of a machine whether or not a girl loves him.

It is said by an expert that the feet of the American nation are growing larger. Not larger, we think, but more numerous.

St. Louis men have been getting tetanus from frozen feet. It should please the toy pistol to be able to prove an alibi.

About \$4,000,000 has been lost because of the New York shirtwaist strike, but only a man of family can credit the figures.

Paris policemen have been told to shoot when attacked by thugs. This will be much more effective than shouting for assistance.

There has been organized in Baltimore a society which aims to give babies a chance. It might begin by abolishing flat buildings.

A university professor asserts that Hamlet used slang. If so, some of the fellows who want to play the part should be right at home in it.

Competent authorities assert that stovepipe is and is not good for anything. In this dilemma it is perfectly safe to retain one's health.

A report of cats gone up to \$2,000 apiece! If true, which can hardly be accepted, it should also tend to boom the values among mice and rats.

A New Jersey mayor asks all the citizens to tell him how he should conduct his office. Probably he is descended from the original Trouble Seeker.

At the sight of 20 American women at the Kaiser's court conservative Germans shook their heads. Well, turning heads is one of the principal industries of the American girl.

Skating and coasting have killed many more persons in New Jersey this winter than football ever thought of injuring. There should be invented some kind of "soccer" winter sports.

If it is true as estimated that 8,204 beggars in New York average a pick-up of \$37,000 a day, wherein lies the argument for honest labor at half the return? Still, as we think of it, some of us must work in order that the others can beg successfully.

When it is shown by official records that the United States in ten years exported \$9,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products there can be little doubt as to what country is the world's main reliance for such articles. And now that our exports of manufactures are approaching the same standard and bid fair to surpass it, there likewise can be no doubt of our industrial progress or of the headway we are making in the markets of the earth.

It is proposed to establish a chair of embalming at the University of Michigan. Some thoughtful student doubtless will offer the dead languages as fit subjects.

"To be honest as this world goes," said Hamlet, "is to be one man picked out of ten thousand." Hamlet was prophetic as well as reminiscent. Time have not so materially changed since the days of his pessimistic observations, though, to be sure. Diogenes had said practically the same thing before him.

A Duluth ski expert has jumped 144 feet. A man who can jump that far and get down without hurting himself ought to find the aeroplane a comparatively easy thing to handle.

Eleven-year-old James Williams Sides, Harvard student and mathematical prodigy says that "the fourth dimensional space is formed by a direct perpendicular to the third dimensional space." This sounds simple and easy, but James Williams did not demonstrate the proposition in plain view of the spectators.

RIOT VICTIMS FILL HOSPITALS

STREET CAR STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA RESULTS IN MANY FRACASES.

YOUNG GIRL SHOT BY THE POLICE

Junk Made of Few Cars Attempted to Be Operated and Service Is Temporarily Abandoned by the Traction Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The police force of the city baffled at every turn by mobs of sympathizers with the striking trolley men, cars wrecked against obstructions thrown across the tracks in practically every section of the city or bombarded with bricks, paving blocks and other missiles to the imminent danger to the few passengers who were forced to move from one part of the city to another; scores of persons injured in clashes between police and rioters, and at least one person, a girl spectator, probably fatally shot by a policeman, were some of the results of the second trolley strike within a year into which the city was plunged, almost without warning.

Only the abandonment of the scanty service attempted by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. prevented a destruction of property on a greater scale than the city ever has known.

Firing wildly into a crowd which was making a demonstration, an unknown policeman on a Willow Grove car shot and probably mortally wounded 13-year-old Violet Beavan and George Felkapp, 23 years old, a private nurse at the Friends asylum, in Frankford.

Logs and stones had been placed on the tracks by strike sympathizers in an attempt to derail the car, and as soon as the obstruction was reached, witnesses say, the policeman on the car raised a window and emptied the six chambers of his revolver into the mob.

The transit officials state that 297 cars were wrecked, two completely burned and one partially burned by the mobs. Two thousand six hundred and eight car windows were smashed.

The tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington railroad cross Wharton, near Twenty-sixth, and a mob of several thousand persons shoved a freight car from the railroad tracks, placing it across the trolley tracks, completely blocking traffic.

Rebels Win Battle.

Brave Yankees Help to Win the Day for the Nicaraguan Insurgents.

Bluefields.—Americans took a very active part in the battle between the insurgents and the Madriz forces at St. Vicente, and one of them at least was badly wounded. They were under Capt. Victor Gordon, with Gen. Mena, the contingent being known as the American scouts.

The wounded man is Wm. Wilkins, who joined the Provisionals from Panama. A steel bullet struck the cartridge clip across his shoulder near the heart and deflected, penetrating the arm and leg. Another scout, G. T. Bushby, was bruised when a stone from behind which he was firing was shattered by a cannon ball.

According to Gen. Gordon, Vasquez was beaten, although his 600 men outnumbered the provisional forces two to one. Vasquez can receive no reinforcements, and when all Matuy's men arrive, and they are expected hourly, Gen. Mena will assume the aggressive and will attempt to drive Vasquez towards the lake.

Tillman Recovers Speech.

Washington.—Favorable indications showed themselves in the condition of Senator Tillman. The initial symptoms which caused his partial paralysis and loss of speech have abated and improvement has commenced, according to a bulletin issued by the three attending physicians. He recognized and called by name one of the physicians, a man whom he had seen but once before. Until this time the senator has spoken but two words since he was stricken last week, but when the family physician entered, his face brightened as he recognized him and he said: "Hello, doctor." A little later the physician whom he had seen but once said to the senator: "I don't suppose you remember me?" "Yes, I do," replied Mr. Tillman. "You are Dr. White." The doctors consider this return of speech most favorable, and they entertain no doubt now as to the patient's full recovery of his speech.

More Bodies Recovered.

Cherry, Ill.—Four more bodies were taken out of the St. Paul canal mine, making a total of 126 bodies recovered since the disaster of Nov. 13. It is estimated that 173 bodies are yet to be found.

On Trail of Noted Bandit.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Bill Hancy, outlaw, murderer and bandit, who held up a Canadian Pacific railway train near Ashcroft, B. C., two years ago, has been tracked to Calabasas, a wild mountain region, 25 miles from here.

NOW MULES ARE UP



The Mule—Beef kin fly, why not it?

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE

SEASON OPENS ON APRIL 14 AND CLOSES ON OCTOBER 9.

Chicago, Detroit, Washington and New York Get the First Games—How Holidays Are Apportioned.

Chicago.—The season of the American baseball league will open on April 14 and the last games will be played on October 9, according to the official schedule just adopted by the magnates in session in Chicago.

Before adjourning, the club owners also entered into a new 20-year agreement, as the old one will expire next fall. The league re-elected Ban Johnson president for 20 years at a salary of \$15,000 annually.

As usual, the opening games of the season will be played in two western and two eastern cities. St. Louis will appear in Chicago, Cleveland in Detroit, Philadelphia in Washington and Boston in New York. For the wind-up, Detroit is to play in Chicago, Cleveland in St. Louis, Philadelphia in Washington and Boston in New York, the two latter dates being double-headers on Saturday, October 8.

In the apportionment of Saturday, Sunday and holiday games, Chicago gets 14 Saturdays, 17 Sundays, a double header with St. Louis July 4, and two games with Cleveland on Labor day. St. Louis has 12 Saturday dates, 16 Sundays and a Decoration day double with Detroit. Detroit is assigned 13 Saturday games, 12 Sundays, and meets St. Louis twice on Labor day. Decoration Day, July 4 and 14 Saturdays are Cleveland's home allotment. Washington gets July 4 and 13 Saturdays, Philadelphia the same, New York, Decoration day, Labor day and 13 Saturdays, and Boston, Decoration day, Labor day and 12 Saturdays.

New York.—The National league magnates adopted a revolution calling for a 154-game schedule. The schedule previously prepared for 154 games was not adopted, but will be used as a basis for a new schedule.

The committee is now making changes in the schedule which will seek to effect more satisfactory playing dates for the Chicago and St. Louis baseball clubs.

The season will open on April 14 and end October 15.

Tillman Ill at Capitol

South Carolina Senator Is Suddenly Stricken at Washington—Condition Not Serious.

Washington.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was taken suddenly ill on the steps of the capitol and had to be carried into his room by two capitol employees. Later he was removed to his home.

The attack is said to have been due to a recurrence of the senator's old trouble, hardening of the arteries. His physician said that he did not regard the attack as serious.

Graft Inquiry Is Widened.

Albany, N. Y.—Investigation of legislative corruption in every possible form since the organization of the New York state government is the program of the Republican leaders to "satisfy the public demand" arising from the Conger-Alldis bribery scandal. A resolution introduced in the senate Tuesday provides for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and five assemblymen with practically unlimited powers to conduct the inquiry.

Indiana Man \$5,500 Loser.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A suit-case containing \$5,500 in securities and jewelry was stolen from E. E. Cox, a railroad man from Martinville, Ind., directly after he had alighted from a train Thursday. A diamond ring valued at \$500 is part of the booty.

Congo Evil Is Retained.

Brussels.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 79 to 40, passed the Congo budget Thursday. It provides for no change in the system of raising revenue by compulsory labor.

BANK ROBBERS GET \$10,000

Blow Up Safe at Chatsworth, Ill., After Gaggling and Binding Marshal and Baker.

Bloomington, Ill.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the Citizens' bank of Chatsworth Tuesday and escaped with \$3,000 in currency and \$2,000 in silver.

Night Marshal William Cahill was captured at the city pumping station, bound and gagged and taken to a garage opposite the bank. The bank door was forced and work on the safe began.

Mr. Kerber, a haker, was espied by one of the lookouts en route to the hakeshop, and he was caught, tied and dragged into the bank, where he lay four hours, when he was able to loosen himself and give the alarm.

In the meantime the safe was blown. With the \$10,000 stowed in a sack, the robbers left the bank, entered a rig in which they are supposed to have reached town, and drove east.

Stephen Herr, president of the bank, was notified and got in communication with the sheriff's office at Bloomington and a chase after the robbers began.

8,000 METAL MINERS IDLE

Engineers at Butte Strike for Recognition of Union—Many Mines Shut Down.

Butte, Mont.—As the result of the walking out of 111 "First Motion" engineers, members of the International Engineers' union, on Wednesday in an effort to compel the mining companies to recognize their organization and to pull apart from the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, 8,000 miners and smeltermen are idle in Butte with all the big mines shut down with the exception of the Anaconda, St. Lawrence, Neverest, Mountain Consolidated, Berkeley and Silverbow.

The situation indicates prolonged shutdown of mines with nothing encouraging, according to statement from mine managers who admit they are practically powerless in trouble. The miners and smeltermen refuse to handle any ore hoisted by international engineers and this further complicates matters.

SCORES PERISH IN STORM

Southwest Europe Swept by Terrific Gale—Paris Threatened with Another Severe Flood.

Paris.—Terrific storms are sweeping southwestern Europe, wrecking vessels along the north, west and south coasts of France and flooding many cities. The water is rising again in Paris and a flood greater than the past one is feared.

In the English channel, near Havre, several ships were wrecked and more than a score of fishing vessels lost. The loss of life is great.

The coast of Belgium is storm-swept and shipping has suffered terribly. Switzerland is suffering from the terrific storm. In the Alps blizzards are raging and it is feared many tourists will be cut off.

Roosevelt Boat Stuck Fast.

Gondokoro, Sudan.—Col. Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt and Edmund Heller, the zoologist, left Friday on a steamboat for a final week of shooting along the river banks. Before they had got out of view, both the boat and the Belgian launch ran into a sand bank and were stuck fast.

Senator Elkins' Niece Dead.

Kansas City, Mo.—Miss Agnes Lenell Elkins, niece of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who shot herself at the Willard hotel Wednesday died Friday. The young woman apparently was on the road to recovery when suddenly she relapsed into unconsciousness.

Licenses for Barbers.

Little Rock, Ark.—A movement has been started among local union barbers to have all barbers of Arkansas licensed by the state.

Mine Victims Mummified.

Cherry, Ill.—Eleven bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul canal mine Friday. To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors the bodies entombed since November 13, 1909, when brought to the surface, were found to be almost mummified.

Town Saved by Volunteers.

Edison, Neb.—After a desperate battle with the flames, volunteer fire fighters here saved the town from destruction Friday. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

PAROLE LAW IS VOID

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT KNOCKS OUT STATUTE IN JOYCE CASE.

IT VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

Decision Puts in Force Former Law and Will Not Effect Confined Prisoners—Snell and Warner Will Cases Decided.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court Wednesday decided that the act creating the state board of parole and giving the state board of pardons power to parole prisoners was unconstitutional. The case decided was that of Joseph Joyce, who was convicted of grand larceny in the Cook county criminal court at Chicago and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary at Joliet, or until he was paroled by the state board of pardons.

The supreme court reverses the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county, holding that the act creating the state board of parole is unconstitutional because it violates section 16, article 4, of the constitution, which provides that an act making appropriations for the salaries of members of the general assembly and state officers shall not include legislation on any other subject. The act creating the state board of parole made an appropriation for their salaries in violation of the constitution.

According to an official opinion of Attorney General Stead the decision of the supreme court is "practically inconsequential."

The court held that the indeterminate and parole law of 1899 is invalid, but at the same time the court automatically brought to life the former law of 1897 and declared it in full force and operation.

The effect of this decision will not be felt by prisoners now in penitentiary. While true they have been sentenced under an invalid act, if they object, they will be remanded back to their trial court by the supreme court with instructions to resent them under the old law of 1897.

The court's decision does not affect the state board of pardons except as to its salary. It remains intact with practically the same functions it possessed since its organization. The only change is that under the law now in force it has only recommendatory powers in parole matters. The court which tried the prisoner and the governor must first approve the board's recommendation before the prisoner can leave the prison.

The only persons affected by the decision are the prisoners who have been paroled and are now at liberty under the invalid act of 1899. What will become of them, what procedure will be followed and what their status is the court refused to say.

After three trials in the Dewitt county circuit court and two hearings in the supreme court, Richard Snell wins in the contest to break the will of his father, Col. Thomas Snell, the eccentric millionaire of Clinton.

The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Dewitt county. The lower court had held in favor of Richard Snell, who had been disinherited. The supreme court holds that Col. Snell was influenced against his son when he made his will, which was in favor of his grandniece, Mrs. Mabelle Snell McNamara of Kansas City.

On the first trial the jury disagreed and on the second trial it held that Snell was insane when he made the will. The supreme court reversed this judgment and on the third trial the jury found that Col. Snell was of unsound mind. This opinion is sustained by the supreme court in affirming the judgment of the lower court.

It was held by the lower court that the trust created in the will of John Warner of Clinton in favor of his son, Col. Vespasian Warner, was void because the will provided that the trust continued 15 years after the will was admitted to probate, it being asserted that the will might never be admitted to probate and that the trust therefore would be void, because it might continue indefinitely, by violation of the rules against perpetuation. The supreme court held that the trust was not void, but was valid for the period fixed by the will.

Springfield, Ill.—Attorney General Stead gave notice Friday that early next week he will file with the supreme court a petition for rehearing in the case of the people vs. Joyce, in which the parole law of 1899 was declared invalid.

Pending disposition of this petition the court's decision is inoperative. The principal object of the attorney general in this action is to get from the court a clear and unequivocal decision on the effect of the opinion on those state boards and officers in whose creative acts their salary was fixed.

Mine Victims Mummified.

Cherry, Ill.—Eleven bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul canal mine Friday. To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors the bodies entombed since November 13, 1909, when brought to the surface, were found to be almost mummified.

Town Saved by Volunteers.

Edison, Neb.—After a desperate battle with the flames, volunteer fire fighters here saved the town from destruction Friday. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

State News Items

Louisville, Ky.—A combination of sleet, snow and high winds effectually shut off wire communication to the South.

Nicholasville, Ky.—In the local option election the "wets" won by 30 majority. Three years ago Nicholasville went "dry" by 16 votes.

Madisonville, Ky.—The First National bank, of Nortonville, has closed its doors. The officers announce that the bank has not proved a paying concern, but that the depositors will be paid in full.

Henderson, Ky.—The Park theater property was sold by order of court to the Henderson National bank for \$17,000. It is understood that Pedley & Burch, of Owensboro, will lease the theater from the bank.

Somerset, Ky.—Jack McKluney surrendered to the authorities here, following the killing of his brother-in-law, George Harper, in the eastern part of the county. The killing was the result of an old grudge.

Williamstown, Ky.—The men indicted by the federal grand jury at Covington on a charge of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce are all members of the Burley Tobacco society and are prominent farmers in this county.

Jackson, Ky.—This city was badly shaken by the fall of a cliff of rock overhanging the county road, on Cane creek, four miles from town. The whole side of the mountain for more than 125 yards tumbled into the road and creek.

Louisville, Ky.—Three more indictments, growing out of the inquiry into the alleged insurance frauds, were returned by the grand jury. Two are directed against J. J. Keane and the third against F. J. Needham, indicted separately for the first time.

Frankfort, Ky.—County Clerk Bryan, of Campbell county, will not be able to deliver over to Circuit Judge Yungblut for the inspection of the grand jury the ballot boxes of the last election. The court of appeals granted the writ of prohibition sought by County Clerk Bryan.

Lexington, Ky.—W. H. Patterson, of Pike county, O., had a conference here with President Clarence Lebus, of the Burley Tobacco society, out of which will grow a movement for the further extension of the influence of the Burley society in the tobacco-growing counties of Ohio.

Louisville, Ky.—The firemen pension board dropped from the pension list former Chief Filmore Tyson, ex-Chief William E. Selvaage, John M. Tully, Frank P. Hager, former Capt. Joseph E. Unclesbach and two firemen, claiming that they were not disabled, but able-bodied men.

Frankfort, Ky.—The city council elected former County Attorney Frank Daily city attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late William Cronwell, and J. H. Quinley was elected city treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Howard Johnson.

Louisville, Ky.—The Pancreamp Co., manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, a firm in which a dozen prominent local capitalists are interested, filed a deed of assignment in favor of the United States Trust Co. The company was incorporated in 1899 and has an authorized capital stock of \$300,000, \$250,000 of which was issued.

Lexington, Ky.—Sheriff Scott and his deputies took 11 prisoners to Frankfort and entered them in the penitentiary. Among the prisoners was Joe Smith, the burglar, who recently escaped along with Charles Thomas, from Jailer Hurlinger and was recaptured at Covington. Thomas is still a fugitive.

Lexington, Ky.—Splendid prices were obtained for saddle horses at the Kentucky Sales Co.'s auction. The prize winner, Star McDonald was knocked down for \$1,610. His son, Kentucky Ilex, brought \$1,010, and a two-year-old colt by Montgomery (chief brought \$1,075. During the day 66 head were sold for \$25,445, an average of \$455.

Louisville, Ky.—Judges Severance, Warrington and Knappen, of the United States circuit court, have announced that on Feb. 21 they will begin hearing of the case brought by the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co. recently to enjoin the interstate commerce commission from enforcing certain rate restrictions in the south.

Henderson, Ky.—Len G. Hall, private secretary to Congressman A. O. Stanley, died in this city after a week's illness from pneumonia. He was 23 years of age and was a son of the late Judge L. B. Hall, of Dixon, Webster county.

Lexington, Ky.—W. O. Dunlap, 35, a wealthy farmer of Garrard county, and a member of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War, was found dead on the road near his home. No marks of violence were found.

PETITION ASKS WORLD'S PEACE

Congress Is Asked to Give an Ob-
ject Lesson to All Other
Nations.

BUREAU OF MINES INDORSED

Passage of Bill at Present Session Is
Practically Assured — President
Taft's Fondness for Travel
Will Be Gratified.

Washington.—In the house committee on foreign affairs there is reposing a huge petition signed by hundreds of Americans known to fame, and by thousands of other fellow Americans whose fame never has been trumpeted. The petition asks that the United States shall declare itself through congress that it wishes to give the world assurance it will never again conquer and hold by force of arms any more territory. The petition also asks that the national lawmakers shall declare the intention of this country to stop its rapid increase in armament.

Side by side in congress with this petition is a bill to increase the fighting efficiency of the navy by the addition of two great Dreadnaughts to the ocean-going war fleet. There are members of the house and senate who are in very truth apostles of peace, but their number is small when compared to the number of senators and representatives who believe that it is necessary to maintain the navy and army at fighting strength, and to do nothing which might give another country an opportunity readily to overcome us in case of a declaration of war.

The attempt of the peace promoters to secure from the United States a first pledge to the end of friendly relations with the rest of the world is explained by the friends of the resolution which congress has been asked to pass, as being simply one step further on the road toward the goal of the political organization of the world on a peace basis.

Seek to End Warfare.

The resolutions which are now before congress have for their immediate object the stopping of the growth of navies and armies. When the first Hague peace conference was held its principal object was to see if some means could not be taken to induce the nations of the world to stop increasing the enlisted strength of their armies and to stop adding battleships to their navies. The attempt at this Hague failed because it was perfectly apparent that each nation could not be brought to believe that some other nation would not violate the compact, and by increasing its war strength put the safety of the other nations who kept the peace faith, in jeopardy.

President Taft and Secretary Knox have just indorsed a plan for the establishment of a judicial court to which all the nations of the earth may have recourse in certain matters. The friends of the peace movement see in this an added victory. They say that this country is in a position at the present moment to take an advanced peace stand because no other nation on earth can dispute its claim to sovereignty "where its flag floats." In other words, because none of the territorial holdings of this country is in dispute there is no necessity for us to go to war to save our belongings. Thus established on a firm foundation at the present moment, it is the argument of the advocates of concord that the United States is well placed to urge that no more territory be seized by any country and that all shall work together to the end that countries now free may continue free, and that peace may be lasting.

It is said by the peace advocates that the establishment of the Universal Postal union and of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome and of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, is a sign that the world is moving forward toward a unity of purpose in legislation, and that one day there may be such a thorough understanding and such a close bond of union that war will soon be a thing of the past.

Bureau of Mines Favored.

From indications it is practically assured that before the present session ends President Taft will sign a bill the effect of which will be to establish a bureau of mines in the interior department. The duty of the bureau of mines simply will be to make thorough investigations into the cause of mining disasters and to recommend preventive measures.

The bill, it is said, will not interfere with the rights of the states in any way, the hope being that the states will adopt legislation in accordance with the suggestion of the federal government, legislation which will prevent such terrible disasters as that of the Cherry mine in Illinois and of the recent mine accidents in Colorado, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

In the geological survey there is what is known as a "technologic branch." It is the duty of the officials of this branch of the survey to make inquiries into mine troubles and to make suggestions for relief. The force is very small and the belief of most members of congress is that its work should be enlarged and should be put under the control of the secretary of the interior, whose department, as far as public lands are concerned, has most of the mining territory of the government in charge. The American mining congress has representatives

in Washington whose efforts are to further the interests of the bill. There has been objection to the measure on the ground of states' rights, which it is supposed might be invaded, but the argument based on the provisions of the bill is that no right which now belongs to the state will be taken away.

Explanation of Measure.
J. F. Callbreath, Jr., is secretary of the mining congress and he has this to say concerning the measure:

"The slaughter in our coal mines seems to grow in horror with each day. We haven't had time to get over the shock of the Cherry mine holocaust, with its 300 dead, until we are startled with an explosion two days later in Kentucky with 34 dead. What is worse, these horrors will grow in intensity and in number unless the United States government and the state governments take heroic steps.

"If the United States take the same regard for the safety of its workmen as the different countries of Europe, 15,000 out of the 20,000 men killed in the coal mines of this country in the last ten years would be living to-day.

The opposition in the senate to this bill is not as great as it was and the belief in Washington is strong that it will become a law in the near future.

Plenty of Travel for Taft.

President Taft certainly has made no secret of the fact that he likes to travel. He tells his friends that he enjoyed every mile of the long trip which he took last summer and that he likes to get next to the people and to tell them how he feels about legislation and to get some idea, if he can, of how they feel on the same subject. His 13,000 mile tour of the country has not in any way satisfied his travel hunger. He is going to swing around a smaller circle before congress adjourns, and then he will make a long trip during the summer.

On Lincoln's birthday the president spoke at a dinner of the Republican club in New York City. New York is only five hours from Washington and this does not count as much of a journey. On Washington's birthday the president will go to New York again to speak before the Society of the Cincinnati. He will spend a large part of the day following the dinner at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, in New York City and the next night he is going to talk business matters to the Newark, N. J., board of trade.

The fact that President Taft likes to travel and to talk to people is so well known that the invitations are piling in on him in greater multitude than when ever did on Theodore Roosevelt. It was pretty generally known just what kind of affairs the former president would make an effort to attend, and so it was that comparatively few invitations came to him to speak at minor functions. With President Taft it is different. He is asked to all kinds of things, from sewing circle meetings to celebrations of the natal days of great organizations that have made their mark on American history.

In Chicago St. Patrick's Day.

On St. Patrick's day, March 17, Mr. Taft will go to Chicago to address the Irish Fellowship club. In Chicago and in some other large cities of the country the old time parade on St. Patrick's day has been given over and the day is celebrated largely by banquets and meetings at which appear noted speakers. While Mr. Taft is in Chicago as the guest of the Fellowship club he will probably address a meeting called for the purpose of fostering the conservation movement. Walter L. Fisher, vice-president of the great National Conservation association, has his office in Chicago and at Mr. Fisher's request the president probably will speak.

Mr. Taft barely will have time to get back to Washington before he will be called to New Haven to attend a meeting of the Yale Corporation, of which he is a member. This meeting will be held on March 21 and on the next day Mr. Taft will journey to New York to attend the annual dinner of the American Peace and Arbitration league.

The Manufacturers' association of Bridgeport, Conn., has asked the president to attend a meeting on March 21, but he has had to decline this invitation because of an appointment previously made to be in New Haven. The Bridgeport association probably will postpone its meeting until later and the president has more than half promised that he will put in an appearance and make a speech.

Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday comes on April 27 and on this date the American club of Pittsburg always has a great celebration. The president has been invited to attend and he has told Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania and the members of the Pennsylvania delegation which waited on him that he fully expects to be present at their banquet in recognition of the great soldier's birthday.

Cincinnati to See Him May 3.

Cincinnati, which is President Taft's home town, has complained that he seems to be willing to go everywhere else except there. The president has said that the home ties are very strong, but that he feels the people of his own city, in view of the fact of his many engagements elsewhere, will forgive him for not coming home oftener. He has assured several Cincinnati delegations that his heart is just as true as it always has been to the city on the Ohio. The president, however, will visit Cincinnati on May 3 and will deliver an address to his neighbors.

Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville have asked the president to pay them a visit and he has agreed to do it before he starts for Alaska in the summer. It is probable that when the president goes to Louisville and Nashville he will arrange to stop in Chattanooga and it is probable that he will visit the battle field near that city.

GEORGE CLINTON.

"DRY" MAINSTAYS WERE ABSENT

ARNETT AND SALMON NOT PRESENT WHEN COUNTY UNIT BILL WAS BEFORE SENATE.

COULD HAVE SAVED THE DAY

Calling of Measure Out of Religion and Morals Committee Precipitates Fiercest Parliamentary Contest of Session.

Frankfort, Ky.—Had Senator B. M. Arnett, of Nicholasville, pledged to vote for the county unit bill, and Senator R. M. Salmon, of Hopkins county, who said he would vote for the county unit bill when it came up for passage, remained in the senate chamber, the Watkins county unit bill would have been nesting in the orders of the day in the senate calendar, and there would have been a chance to have passed it at this session. These two senators, upon whom the county unit bill supporters have been relying more strongly than others, left the senate chamber while Senator Claude Thomas, of Paris, was exercising his constitutional privilege, and calling Senate Bill 44 out of the hands of the Committee on Religion and Morals.

The calling of the bill out of the hands of the Religion and Morals Committee precipitated the fiercest parliamentary contest of the session. President Cox ruled that any senator could call a bill out of the hands of the committee if it were not reported in a reasonable length of time, and that in so doing, the bill was placed in the orders of the day. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken by Senator Combs, and the ruling of President Cox was overturned by a vote of 18 to 16. The only other opportunity for the county unit bill to pass the senate now will be when the Waggoner bill comes from the house, but the county unit men are despairing of passing the county unit bill at this session. Senators G. A. Taylor, Conn Linn, J. R. Catlett and others pledged to vote and work for the county unit bill all voted with the wets.

Telephone Bill Passed.

When Senate Bill No. 120, providing for a State Telephone Commission to fix telephone rates, and making the railroad commissioners the ex-officio telephone commissioners, was reported, majority and minority reports were filed. The majority report was adverse and the minority favorable. The minority report was signed by Senators Wyatt and Combs, and Senator Newcomb, the author of the bill, moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report, and President Cox ruled that it would only take a majority vote to adopt the motion. The motion was adopted by a vote of 18 to 16, and the bill went into the order of the day with a favorable report.

The bill providing \$25,000 for the establishment of a medical department for the State university at Lexington and an annual appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of the school will be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on the State Schools. The session of the house was taken up entirely with reports of the committees and reading the orders of the day. A number of bills were reported favorably, among them the bill appropriating the necessary funds for the erection of new buildings on the State Fair Grounds and funds to purchase additional grounds. This bill will carry with it, if passed, an appropriation of \$146,000.

Changes in Tax Laws.

The Committee on Revision and Taxation reported favorably the amendment to the constitution providing for changes in the tax laws, as recommended by the commission, and reported without any expression of recommendation for the establishment of a State Tax Commission.

The Committee on State Capitol reported favorably the bill establishing a State Law School in the old Capitol building, and appropriating \$10,000 annually for the maintenance of this school. An act providing for the purchase of land adjoining the state capitol grounds for the erection of a governor's mansion was reported favorably by the same committee.

The bill relative to the regulation of the child labor law and compelling issuance of certificates by school superintendents was reported favorably by the Committee on Immigration and Labor.

To Abolish Revenue Agents.

The senate, by a vote of nineteen democrats and one republican, passed an act abolishing the state revenue agents, and the county revenue agents who are appointed by the state auditor. This action was taken by the majority of the senate, although the statistics prepared by the clerks of Auditor James, taken

from the books of the auditor, show that the revenue collected for the state annually amounts to \$100,000. If the house passes this act then residents of Kentucky who own personal property may or may not give it in for taxation just as they like, and it will be left to the local authorities to find it and collect the taxes from it. The act will throw out of office 150 republicans. Senator Nagle, of Newport, was the only republican to vote for the bill. The measure was introduced by Senator E. M. Taylor, of Fulton, and fathered by Senator L. W. Arnett. Almost the entire session was taken up on the various motions seeking to table or kill the bill.

The feature of the proceedings in the house was the defeat of the electric headlight bill by a vote of 53 to 26. A resolution was offered by J. W. Perry that the chief mine inspector furnish the number of explosions in mines in Kentucky, the causes, negligence, if any, on the part of foreman and owners, and suggest a remedy, if one can be offered.

Bill Affecting Schools.

The rules were suspended and Chairman Carter, of the education committee, was allowed to introduce a bill in the house which originated in the education committee, providing for teaching of the elements of agriculture in the public school. The same committee was also given permission to introduce a bill originating in the committee providing for a more efficient system of common schools throughout the state; to create county boards of education and to provide for the government and regulation of the common schools. The bill makes 30 pupils a sufficient number to constitute a county school.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 annually for the maintenance of the home for incurables at Louisville was reported favorably.

Cox Promises Square Deal.

Referring to the charges made in newspapers that the Louisville ripper bill had been passed through the house by fraud, Lieut. Gov. Cox said that no such charges ever would be made concerning the senate while he was the presiding officer. "I am going to give every one a square deal," said President Cox, "and there will be no bills advanced in this branch of the legislature by trickery while I am presiding. I understand that the bill has been printed, and is ready now to send to the committee, so that it will be acted on favorably. I do not think it is right to hurry this bill along ahead of other bills, and such practice can not be condoned too strongly. It is not right and no unfair advantage should be taken. The rules of the senate provide the course that a bill must take in going through the senate, and I am going to object to any other method." President Cox directed that the original bill be sent to the public printer. The bill is for the purpose of abolishing the office of city attorney of Louisville and ousting City Attorney Blakey, and creating the office of corporation counsel, to which Attorney Charles Carroll may be appointed.

The bill making it optional with men aged 65 years or over to serve on juries passed the senate almost unanimously.

Providing for Electrocution.
The Newcomb bill, to substitute electrocution for hanging and requiring that the electrocutions take place in one of the penitentiaries, came up for argument. Senator Chipman's amendment, providing for payment of expenses of sending the body to its former home, was adopted, and the bill passed, 24 to 3.

Sensor Newcomb's bill, providing punishment for those who are responsible for a child becoming indigent, was passed, 31 to 0.

Providing for School Trustees.

House Bill No. 37, by Mr. Southall, was put on its passage. It provides for the election of white trustees for white schools and negro trustees for negro schools. An amendment was adopted strengthening the law providing that negroes shall not be members of the district board of education. The bill was passed by a vote of 66 to 2.

House Bill No. 186, by Mr. Robertson, providing for regulation of fire and marine, tornado, rent, accident, health, casualty and other forms of insurance, defining term "agent," providing how contract of insurance may be made and how certificate or renewal license shall be issued by insurance commissioner, was taken up. An amendment was adopted providing that this bill shall affect the fraternal organizations of this state which have insurance benefits. The bill was passed, 67 to 21.

Mr. Schuberth's bill, requiring that the United States flag be shown in the schoolhouses, was passed, 54 to 24. An amendment was adopted providing that the flag be placed on all buildings where common school education is taught.

THREW NITRO-GLYCERIN.

Somerset, Ky.—While in a fit of rage Earl Slobaum, manager of the Kentucky Glycerin Co.'s depot in the Wayne county oil fields, hurled a two gallon can of nitroglycerin at E. T. Caffrey, manager of the Cumberland Lead and Oil Co., at Stickford, Wayne county. A right hand and left foot were all that could be found of Slobaum's body, and will be held pending advices from relatives at Marietta, O. Caffrey was merely stunned.

OUTLOOK CHEERFUL

Visible Evidence of Expansion in Jobbing Trade Is Seen in Reports from Leading Markets.

New York.—Bradstreet's says:

Trade reports are rather more cheerful. Visible evidence of expansion in jobbing trade, in consonance with the advance of season, are found in the reports that the large number of buyers in leading markets, especially in the west, southwest and parts of the south, have taken bold more freely, although in the markets of the southwest, whence best reports come, there are evidences of conservatism, based largely on the high prices asked for goods.

The least favorable feature in the country's trade at present is the continued sagging in the export trade in farm products, an effect easily traceable to the high prices ruling for breadstuffs, meats, animals and cotton.

Manufacturers are well supplied with orders. Western shoe men are running to capacity. There is rather less pessimism in the iron and steel trade. Reports from the Pacific coast lumber trade are good. Collections are ranging from slow to firm.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 17 were 260, against 249 last week, 282 in the like week of 1909, 326 in 1908, 177 in 1907 and 186 in 1906.

Wheat (including flour) exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Feb. 17 aggregate 1,617,080 bush., against 2,408,003 bush. last week and 2,273,500 bush. the corresponding week last year. For the 33 weeks ending Feb. 17 exports are 105,234,121 bush., against 133,189,719 bush. in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 771,616 bush., against 1,135,908 bush. last week and 1,288,510 bush. in 1909. For the 33 weeks ending Feb. 17 corn exports are 17,177,397 bush., against 19,291,638 bush. last year.

Business Confidence Strengthened.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Improved financial conditions serve to strengthen business confidence. Sentiment in iron and steel is more cheerful now that the United States Steel Corporation has entered the market as a buyer of pig iron, although the situation on the whole in this division still remains somewhat disappointing. No cancellations are reported, however, and shipments are well sustained. Some railroads have found it necessary to replenish old rolling stock because of the wear and tear caused by an unusually hard winter, and a western system alone has placed an order for 75 locomotives. Activity is especially pronounced in the wire trade, and the reported weakening of prices is not general.

The dry goods jobbing trade was more active this week. The primary dry goods markets are still entirely satisfactory. Some buying is noted at prices $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents below those ruling a few weeks ago. Export cotton goods trade is lacking. Yarns continue slow and generally weak.

Improvement is noted in the shoe trade, buyers no longer hesitate, a good volume of orders are received and factories are well supplied. The leather market shows renewed activity and some large sales of sole leather are reported at Boston at close to the recent quotations. Pronounced weakness continues in all kinds of domestic hides, and foreign dry hides have sold at a half-cent reduction from former selling rates. Prices on about all varieties of packer and country hides are purely nominal, as there are no sales of account, and buyers and sellers are considerably apart in their views.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 19.—Offerings the past week were 4,373 hds. Of this number 3,207 hds were burley and 1,166 hds were dark. There was a decided decrease in the size of the offerings of new burley, attributable to the bad weather, which prevented deliveries to factories and shipping to market. The offerings were of an inferior quality, with a pronounced scarcity of color. There was a good, steady demand for common red smokes and low grade fillers at a slight advance in price. Medium and good red leaf were irregular, and inclined to be lower.

GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—Flour—Winter patent \$5.85a6.20, do fancy \$5.35a5.60, do family \$4.85a5.10, spring patent \$5.70a6, do fancy \$5.35a5.55. Rye—Northwestern blended \$4.55a4.65. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.25a1.28, No. 3 red \$1.15a1.21. Corn—No. 2 white 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68c, No. 2 yellow 65a65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2 mixed 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a66c, white ear 63a65c, yellow ear 61a66c, mixed ear 63a65c. Oats—No. 2 white 50a50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2 mixed 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a49c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18a18.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.50a17, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.75a17.25.

LIVE STOCK.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Shippers \$5.75a6.50, extra \$6.60a6.75; butcher steers, extra \$6.10a6.25, good to choice \$5.25a6, common to fair \$4.51a5; heifers, extra \$5.75; cows, extra \$5.25a5.40. Bulls—Holsteins \$4.35a5. fat bulls \$5.25a5.50. Calves—Extra 10.25a10.50, fair to good \$8.75a10. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.70a9.75, mixed packers \$9.60a9.70, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.25a9, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.25a9.50. Sheep—Extra \$6.35a 6.50, good to choice \$5.75a6.25.



WAGE WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL

Salutary Results of Enforcement of Law in Sweden—Efforts Made in Many Other Countries.

We have heard a great deal about the spread of the temperance movement in different parts of the United States, notably in the south, but many persons have not been impressed with the fact that corresponding influences are at work across the Atlantic and that an international movement is being waged against alcohol, with the promise of deep and far-reaching results to mankind, the Springfield (Mass.) Union says. One of the most significant illustrations of this is afforded by the experience of Sweden in the recent strikes which threw 400,000 men out of work. It is an old custom of workmen addicted to the use of liquors to seek solace in the cup in times of extraordinary stress and trial. In England temperance goes hand in hand with poverty and unemployment. But when the Swedish strike was inaugurated the government took prompt steps to cut off the drink evil by means of prohibition enactment.

That this enforced abstinence has had a remarkably salutary effect is shown by statements published in various Swedish papers and collected by the Record of Christian Work, a magazine published under the auspices of the Moody schools in Northfield. A Stockholm journal states: "The provisional law has had a wonderful effect. Never before for generations past have Stockholmers been so temperate. As a consequence there has been almost no crime, fighting or other disturbances. That the great strike, now in its fourth week, should go on so quietly is due essentially to prohibition." As a result of the improved conditions, a gathering of 25,000 strikers made a unanimous declaration in favor of total abstinence. After picturing the blessings of the cessation of drunkenness, the declaration thus presented the issue: "Shall this attractive picture fade away? Will Swedish people allow without protest the alcohol capital again to throw its octopus arms around ten thousands of their fellow citizens? Will they consent that thousands of Swedish men and women be sacrificed on the altar of the Alcohol Moloch; that Swedish working people be plundered in the future as in the past of 100,000,000 kroner yearly?"

Evidence is also presented to show that strong forces are at work in Germany to reduce the consumption of beer, while extracts from French and Italian publications are presented to show the spirit of protest voiced from many sides against the excessive use of wines and other intoxicating drinks. There are many striking indications that a world-wide movement in behalf of temperance is in progress, and this despite the liability of exaggerating the permanent benefit of such sudden and radical changes as that enforced in Sweden. Enforcement of the liquor law during the big strike had its cause and apparent justification in an extraordinary emergency. A time of popular stress had produced a situation quite abnormal. The situation might be likened to that which brought about a system of commission government in Galveston after the flood. In other cases it would probably be a mistake to infer that the same degree of benefit could be sustained indefinitely after the passing of the crisis which led to the adoption of a heroic remedy. The Germans, in particular, are not likely to be weaned from beer drinking by any sweeping statutory enactment, nor is it at all certain that such a radical change is to be desired. There is danger in temperance even when such a state obtains in so salutary and useful a thing as temperance reform. We should feel profoundly grateful, nevertheless, for the main fact that temperance is gaining ground throughout the civilized world.

Milk Vs. Strong Drink.

The movement to check the use of intoxicants is spreading everywhere. Sometimes by restrictions upon its sales, and sometimes by providing substitutes. One of the newest experiments of the latter kind is being tried now in Strasburg, Germany. The authorities there have opened booths for the sale of milk to workmen and others with considerable success. A large glass of it costs about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and a small glass for half. The patronage has become quite extensive and the quantity of strong drink consumed has been lessened, whether this is the best plan for the place or not we cannot tell, but no friend of temperance can be indifferent to any honest effort to promote the sobriety of communities.

Drink Question in Finland.

Not one of the labor unions in Finland permits the serving of alcoholic beverages at its gatherings. The restaurants of the parliament house, of the National theater and of the university provide only non-intoxicating drinks. The same is true of the receptions given by the public officials of the nation. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Anti-Alcoholic Union of Workmen and Railroad Employees has been formed in seven countries, with a total membership of 7,600. None but total abstainers are admitted. Sweden heads the list with 4,300 members; Finland second with 1,300.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE.

McKee, Feb. 21.—County Court Monday, quite a small crowd on account of rain.—Dr. J. D. Hays has been on the sick list for the past two weeks with grip.—Eighteen applicants entered the examination for census enumerators at McKee on Feb. 5.—Attorney A. B. Hampton of Manchester is in town on legal business.—C. P. Moore, County attorney who bought H. F. Minter's property is now a citizen of our town.—Mr. Lewis Gabbard who returned from Lexington a short time ago is putting in a new stock of goods at the old Gabbard and Sparks stand.—Judge Mullins has been called home on account of sickness.—Mr. and Mrs. Hector Johnson went to Bristol, Tenn., the past week to consult Dr. Peavler in regard to Mrs. Johnson's eyes.—Ex-Deputy sheriff George M. Parsons of Drip Rock on last Sunday evening shot and probably fatally wounded Ruford Fowler near his home. Mr. Parsons came to town on Monday and surrendered himself to the officials, claiming self defense.—We are glad to hear that Mr. H. F. Minter who left the first of the month for Ochiltree, Texas is now agent for the Ahlman-McMillen Investment Co., and has a splendid proposition to offer any one wishing to invest in town lots and other property. Why not drop him a line if interested? From what Mr. Minter says the town will more than double in population the next year as the E. O. & W. R. R. is under construction to the town.—Ex-County Attorney Pleas Isaacs of Annville, and family will leave about March 15 for Canada. Mr. Isaacs has chartered a car and will take along several head of horses. It is very unfortunate for the County to lose such citizens as Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Minter. There could not be two men of any higher character leave us. They were always found to be for the right and seemed to be interested in all movements for the betterment of our County. They were two of the most promising Attorneys of the Jackson County bar. Why don't we do more to keep such men with us? Only a few encouraging words from us perhaps would have kept them with us. Don't forget that we need such men if we expect our citizenship to grow better.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Feb. 21.—Born to the wife of Mr. Grover Gabbard a boy, Feb. 19. It is not expected to live.—Mr. Jake Gabbard visited at J. W. Angel's Saturday and Sunday.—Griffin and Howard who have been logging for the Livingston Lumber Co., have gone home.—Bobble Gabbard of Parrot is visiting his brother, Mr. Grover Gabbard at this place.—Mr. Ben and Nathan Gabbard are planning on going to Illinois this spring.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Feb. 21.—James Smith, has sold part of his farm at Royal Oak for \$400.—Charles Venable is selling out, he will move to Barboursville.—Tommy Wright has purchased the remainder of the Andy Mays farm.—Mrs. Cynthia Flanery of Buck Creek was visiting her father at Greenhall the past week.—Daniel Wilson has bought and caught a fine lot of fur in Feb. which he sold to McWhorter for a good price.—Samuel Thomas fell from the stile blocks and sprained his ankle very badly, the fall gave his saddle mare great fight in which she ran away.—Alfred Brewer has been very poorly with grippe for several weeks, but is better.—Mrs. Lucy Wilson returned from Berea Wednesday, where she had been for a while helping nurse her son Heber whose leg was operated upon several days ago. She brings the good news that he is fast improving.—Sam. Thomas and wife were visiting Bent Pierson Wednesday and Thursday.—Several mule buyers have been in this community lately and are offering high prices for mules of all sorts and sizes.—Cattle and hogs are scarcer than they have been for many years, and are selling at a higher price.—There is much more corn in this part than was last year, and but little selling, at from sixty-five to eighty cents per bushel.—The winter yet continues bad with much sleet, snow and rain.—Bud Wilson sprained his ankle very bad while logging last week.—J. D. Pierson was at Booneville Saturday on business.—Luther Pierson had a fine ewe killed by some hogs.—Philip Strong is very low with pneumonia fever.—J. D. and Luther Pierson are at McKee today on business.

TYNER.

Tyner, Feb. 20.—Mr. Alfred Rader who has been at work in the L. & N. shops at Louisville is at home on a visit.—J. S. Moore made a business trip to High Knob Saturday.—Mr. John Carter who went to Illi-

nols two weeks ago has returned home, also Mr. J. M. Morgan and family who went to Ohio Christmas. They all say Kentucky is good enough for them.—W. K. Jones made a business trip to London last week.—Mr. W. R. Reynolds has purchased a fine 4 year old jack from a man in Indiana for \$300. He has sold his store and is going to turn all his attention to his farm. He says he is going to use all the up-to-date methods and stock his farm with thoroughbred stock.—Mrs. Addie Gibson has been visiting her parents at Lile for the past two weeks.—Mr. Wm. Vaughn's oxen ran away with him again last week but did no damage. We would advise him to trade them for a team of mules.—Mr. Harve Moore has lost fourteen swarms of bees this winter. He thinks the trouble is due to the heavy hancydew of last season.—Married on the 17th Miss Laura Tillery to Mr. Bob Ward of Maulden. Miss Fay Moore was visiting Miss Pearl and Luna Moore Sunday night.

WELCHBURG.

Welchburg, Feb. 21.—Messrs. A. J. Smith and D. N. Welch passed thru here last week.—L. C. and Pearl Goodman were home Saturday and Sunday.—J. J. Davis, the County superintendent was here last week on business.—Dr. G. C. Goodman is still riding every day and cant fill near all the calls.—Charley Herndon and wife and Mat Combs of Booneville are visiting here this week.—Wm. Morris passed thru last week going to Chestnutburg.—J. W. Montgomery is moving from East Bernstadt to Maulden.—R. W. Rader and Robert Davidson have returned from Covington.—J. W. Wilson visited friends at Chestnutburg Sunday.

MAULDEN.

Maulden, Feb. 19.—The weather still continues rough and the heaviest sleet of years fell Wednesday night and the timber is still loaded with ice.—Messrs. John Moore and Colonel Ward went to East Bernstadt Wednesday after a load of goods. They have not been able to reach home yet on account of bad weather and high waters.—Mr. Alfred Rader has returned from Louisville, where he has been at work for some time.—Several farmers are planning for a large tobacco crop this year.—Mr. Gilbert Reynolds from Clay County is visiting his son and friends at Maulden and Tyner.—Mr. Judd from Owensley County has been working in this vicinity in the picture business for some time.—Mr. E. B. Flanery of this place is on a trade with W. Barrett of Clover Bottom for his farm.—Mr. Flanery if he makes a sale expects to go to Madison.—Mr. K. Hall who sold his farm to Alfred Moore, has bought from Wm. Barrett and expects to move soon.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Feb. 21.—Allen Clemmons and Austin Huff, have recently moved into this vicinity. We welcome Messrs. Huff and Clemmons, and are glad to claim their citizenship.—William Pearson and family who have been living here for a while have moved to Happy Top. So we hope they are happy.—Much excitement is being caused by the sugar famine at this place. Owing to the bad roads and weather, it is almost impossible for our merchants to keep groceries, and for the last week, we could not get enough sugar to sweeten a cup of coffee.—Virgie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Durham is on the sick list.—Married, Thursday evening at the home of the bride, Jesse Hrockman, and Miss Dixie Watkins. Their many friends wish them a prosperous and happy life.—Mrs. J. K. Durham, and daughter, Tilda are on the sick list, but are improving.—Several from this place took the examination for census enumerator, that was recently held at McKee.—C. S. Durham, deputy surveyor is having more calls than he can fill. He is planning to survey in Gray Hawk next week.—Married recently at the home of the bride, James Johnson and Miss Barbara Trent. The bride is a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Trent, of Clover Bottom, and the groom is a well thought of, and an industrious young man of Millersburg.—J. G. Durham has sold his place here, and bought a farm of his brother-in-law, L. N. McGuire.

MADISON COUNTY.

HIG HILL.

Hig Hill, Feb. 21.—Mr. Wilco Settle and Neal Roberson moved to Hamilton this week.—Mr. Willie Casteel bought Wilco Settle's place.—Aunt Cinda Baker has been sick for some time.—John Baker, her son has been sick for some time too, something like white swelling being the cause.—Rufus Abrams from Lexington is visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Mr. James Coyle and W. D.

Logsdon are planning to build their new store soon.—Mr. Jerry Richardson who has been sick is able to be about his business again.—Mrs. Ollie Terrill is yet very sick.—Mr. M. D. Settle is not improving very fast.—The Rev. R. L. Ambrose is able to be out again.—Mr. Less Coyle and family visited Mrs. Coyle's mother on Red Lick last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Kate Green visited her daughter Mrs. Tom McKeehan last Saturday evening.—Mrs. Lydia Abrams has just returned from seeing her sick mother and brother, Mrs. Clinda Baker.—Mr. William Hipschire of Lexington who has been sick for some time died last Monday. He was buried Tuesday. He was well known to some people in this neighborhood as he used to make his home here. He left no family except his wife, both his children being dead. We sadly mourn his loss and have deep sympathy for his wife.—Little Reo Abrams has been very sick for a few days, but is better now.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, Feb. 21.—The Rev. James Lunsford filled his regular appointment at the Disciples church Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lake Sunday.—Mr. Jas. Denny and family spent Sunday with Mr. W. M. Jones and family.—Mrs. Bettie Riddle and Mrs. Sallie Reynolds who were called to the bedside of their father and mother returned home in Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. F. M. Jones has bought from A. C. Benga a farm for \$500.—The Rev. James Lunsford has purchased a farm from Mr. Robert Lamb for \$1,000. He is planning to move in November.—Miss Suda and Bertha Rucker were the guests of Miss Elza Rose Friday.—Miss Lella Kimberlain is sick at this writing.—The people of Richmond are using Mr. T. H. Lane's great mineral water. A lady there has been using this water and it is curing her with the worst cancer in the world.

HARTS.

Harts, Feb. 21.—Mrs. McQueen who has had lagrippe is better.—Mr. Forest Dowden was at this place Saturday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lake were at J. W. Lake's Sunday.—Delbert VanWinkle has been quite sick but is better now.—Press Sexton who has been at Richmond working has returned home.—Messrs. Anderson and Douglas Collins who have been working at Panola are visiting home folks.—Miss Barbara Barrett is working at the Industrial this winter and expects to enter school the coming spring term.—Nina McClure has been visiting her aunt at Berea.—Mr. Forest Dowden has accepted a position with W. H. Lake in the portrait business.—Mr. Jim McQueen's folks have been very sick with grippe.—The infant of Mr. Thomas Merrill died Wednesday and was buried Thursday. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.—Mr. Joiner sold his farm and store to Chris Logsdon and Logsdon is building a store house here.—Miss Virgin Payne the daughter of the hustling merchant O. M. Payne of Disputanta was with us Sunday night.

CLAY COUNTY.

SPRING CREEK.

Spring Creek, Feb. 14.—Miss Emma Baker visited her grandfather, Jas. C. Hoskins Sunday.—Bright Short, Sr. was married last Thursday to Jimmie Smith of Elk Creek.—The case of Pennington for the alleged murder of Wm. Clark, colored, of Manchester was a hung jury.—Dr. C. T. Ricketts says there is much sickness in this neighborhood.—Jas. Baker and A. L. Hoskins are making staves for Mr. Woodson Mills.—Jas. Sizemore, a lunatic, accosted by Willis Sizemore at a Mr. Napier, committed suicide and the home of Jas. Short last Thursday, just after dark while they were eating supper. He ate a little, said he was not hungry, rose from the table, went into the sitting room took a twelve gauge shot gun from the rack, went onto the porch and shot himself in the head. He died instantly. Squire Dan Smith, held an inquest and the jury decided he committed suicide.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 17.—Mr. Arthur Creech, who shot and killed Sam Creech some time ago was arrested in West Virginia and brought back to this County. After an examining trial, was allowed a \$4,000 bond which he easily gave.—The Misses Ethel and Annie Minter and Edna Brewer were the guests of Miss Alpha Caudill yesterday.—Mrs. Jno. Bowman has had lagrippe for a few days, but is improving.—A heavy sleet fell here yesterday with much rain, causing high tide.—Mr. Sam Peters and Chas. Campbell are in the logging business this winter. They have been hauling through this place this week to Little Sturgeon Creek, where they will raft and run to Heidelberg.—Dudley Wilson and Robert Botner have purchased a fine bunch of timber on the head of Brushy Branch.—Ed White, who has been away for some time on business is with his family again.

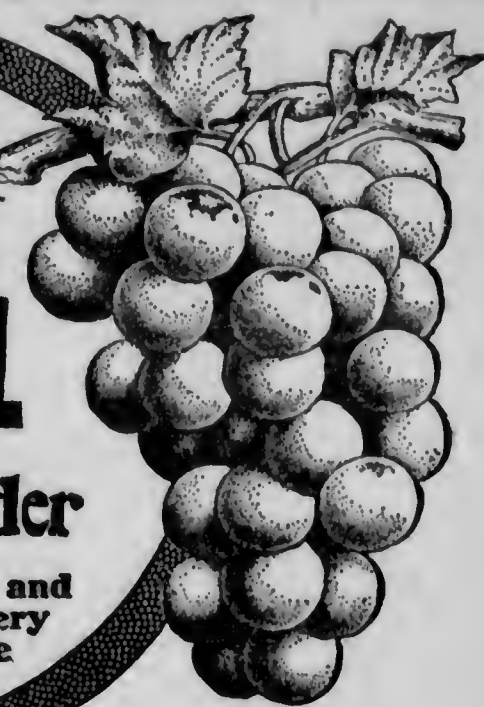
**Absolutely
Pure**



Grapes—
delicious, healthful—
give the most valuable ingre-
dient, the active principle, to

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Insures wholesome and
delicious food for every
day in every home
NO ALUM



WHO GETS THE PROFIT

Some happy lad has gone to work and fixed up a table showing who has profited most by the high prices of the last few years and the present time. Of course, when a man gets his wages raised, all the people who depend on what he produces, have to pay more to get that thing. He gets the benefit, but at the same time, he has to pay for the increased wages of people in other trades. So, the fellow that gets the biggest increase is the best off.

Clear at the top of the list stands the farmer. He has not had a rise in wages of course, but he has got higher prices for the things he has to sell. Taking a list of thirty farm products, and figuring the increase in what the farmer has got for them in the last ten years, it is made out that the farmer makes about 110 per cent. more than he did ten years ago, on the sale of the same amount of stuff. But as a matter of fact the farmer is using more modern methods than ever before and is raising more crop on the same land and with the same labor, so that really he is making over 200 per cent. more than ten years ago. And other things prove this. When Bryan ran the first time, there was hardly a house in Kansas that did not have a mortgage on it. Now, the only mortgages there are nicely tucked away in the farmer's own strong boxes, and cover some one else's property, and the farmer's themselves are riding in automobiles, and building new barns, and sending all their children to college. Prosperous! Well, I should say so.

Next towards the top comes the laborer in the cities, but they are far behind the farmers. They have had increases as follows:—common laborers, from 70 to 98 per cent., carpenters, 83 per cent., and bricklayers, 73 per cent., other labor has done about as well, so we see that these men have rather more than held their own against the advancing prices. They have increased their income more than the cost of living has gone up.

But with the next step we drop below this level. The bank clerks have had increases amounting to from 20 to 48 per cent. Those who have got the largest sum are still poorer than they were ten years ago, when it comes to paying for their living, for the living expenses have increased about 55 per cent. But the rest of the workers are much worse off. Teachers have increased from 12 to 38 per cent., and clerks from 10 to 20 per cent., so that all that come under these classes are much worse off than they were ten years ago. They would be living better today if they had had their salaries cut 20 per cent. ten years ago, and prices had stayed at their old level. And it is so with all other salaried people. The organized wage earners, and the farmers, have managed to reap the greatest share of benefit from the recent rise in prices. Their advantage had to be paid for by some one, and it has come out of the pockets of salaried people. The clerks, and others who make about the same, year after year.

Boys, there is a lesson for you in this—wealth is to be found right on the farm, if you go after it in the right way.

To can beef: Cook until tender so that the fibers will break apart. Season and cut into small pieces; boil the gravy until so thick it will jelly when cold. Place all pieces of gristle and with a wooden masher press the meat, a little at a time, firmly into hot jars. Then pour in enough gravy to fill all the places around it,—not enough to float the meat, but to cover it. Then add more meat and gravy till the jars are filled within an inch of the top; and see that there are no air spaces between the pieces. Then fill the jars to overflowing with boiling melted suet, and seal, using new rubbers with tested jars.—February Farm Journal.

The One True Fact of Life.

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of a man to elevate his life by conscious endeavor.—Thoreau.

Wise Advice.

Be not arrogant when fortune smiles nor dejected when she frowns.—Antonius.